

OCTOBER



# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

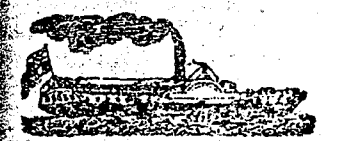
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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1855.

Whole No. 983

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at the year in advance, or \$3 at the  
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insert will be considered an en-  
gagement for the next  
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
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the first insertion, and fifty cents  
for each continuation.  
Personal advertisements double the  
going rates.  
Circulation of Candidates \$3.  
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**Fare Reduced!**  
in Passage from Charleston to New  
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON  
STEAM-PACKETS.  
SEMI-WEEKLY.

ASHVILLE, M. BERRY,  
500 Tons. Commander.  
ARION, W. FOSTER,  
200 Tons. Commander.  
MESADGEL, S. C. TORNER,  
200 Tons. Commander.  
UTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,  
1000 Tons. Commander.  
Adger's Wharves every  
Wednesday and Saturday, at  
noon, after the arrival of the  
Carrs from the South & West.  
These Steam Ships were built express-  
ly for the line, and for safety, com-  
fort, speed, are unrivalled on the coast.  
Tables supplied with every luxury.  
Attentive and courteous commanders,  
will ensure Travellers of this Line every  
possible comfort and accommodation.  
For freight or passage, having  
elegant State Room accommodations,  
apply to  
HENRY MISSION,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Cabin Passage, \$20.00  
Steerage, \$5.00  
November 7, 1854.

JACKSONVILLE  
CHEAP STORE.  
STILES & ROWLAND.  
WE are now in receipt of the  
Largest and most Fashionable  
Stock of  
Spring & Summer  
GOODS,  
Comprising every article neces-  
sary for Ladies' wear—Babes,  
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,  
all kinds. A select stock of  
LADY MADE CLOTHING,  
Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice  
selection of WATCHES and fine  
JEWELRY.  
at the best of all an abundance  
of  
GROCERIES,  
such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,  
and every thing that can be  
found for in that line; all offered  
at prices as low as can be bought  
anywhere. You will find it your  
best to give us a call.  
STILES & ROWLAND.  
April 17, 1855.

R. STANFORD, [ALBERT G. PITNER,  
STANFORD & PITNER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
GROCERS,  
And General Dealers in  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;  
BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,  
BALE BROS, WINES,  
LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.  
ROME, GEORGIA.  
All kinds of Country Produce,  
Provisions, &c., bought and sold,  
received and sold on Commission.  
REFERENCES.  
At. McBurney & Co., Charleston.  
J. & Williams, Augusta.  
S. Dones & Co.,  
May 29, 1855—17.

**\$20,000**  
anted, by the undersigned Twen-  
thousand Dollars worth of land  
grants for which liberal cash  
will be paid. I can be found  
at times at the counting room of  
Messrs. Woodward & White, Jack-  
sonville Benton County, la.  
DANIEL T. RYAN.  
June 26, 1855.—3m.

**CANDIDATES.**  
JUDGE OF PROBATE.  
HON. A. WOODS,  
JOHN LINDSEY, Esq.  
JOHN SMITH, Esq.  
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JOHN C. BAIRD,  
JOHN H. CALDWELL, Esq.  
JAMES LRA, Esq.

## POETRY.

### STANZAS.

I look on the chestnut blossom  
As it points to the cloudless sky,  
On the daisy's golden bosom,  
And the hyacinth's deep-blue eye.  
I see the lime-tree flinging  
Its delicate green arms out,  
The fragrant sweet-briar springing,  
And the woodbine running about;  
The lilac hiding the paling  
With clusters of purple and white,  
And the graceful laburnum trailing  
Its tresses of radiant light.  
But for the garlanded bowers  
Have lost their rainbow hue—  
I look on the fields and flowers,  
But not as I used to do.

I hear the black-bird telling  
His love-tale to his mate,  
And the merry skylark swelling  
The choir at "heaven's gate."  
The cuckoo, away in the thicket,  
Is giving his two old notes.  
And the pet doves hum by the wicket  
Are talking with ruffled throats.  
The honey-bee hums as he lingers  
Where shadows of clover-heads fall,  
And the wind with leaf-tipped fingers,  
Is playing in concert with all.  
I know the music that gushes  
In melody, sweet and true;  
And I listen to zephyrs and thrushes,  
But not as I used to do.

I hear the bird boy's rattle  
Clime in with the cawling rook;  
I hear the low of the cattle,  
And the splash of the rippling brook;  
I hear the shepherd singing,  
And the bleat of the frisking lamb,  
I hear the loud hail swinging,  
And the barn-door's creaking slam;  
I hear the swallows darting,  
Like arrows, in chase of the fly,  
And the tawny leveret starting  
At play in the copse just by;  
I hear the broad fall quiver  
Where the wind and tide rush through;  
I listen to mill-wheel and river,  
But not as I used to do.

No more can my footsteps wander  
Through woodlands, broad and dear;  
I gaze on the hill-tops yonder  
Through the mist of hopeless tear.  
My spirit is worn and weary  
With waiting for Health and Rest;  
My long, long night is dreary,  
And my summer day is unblest.  
My suffering darkens the moonlight,  
My anguish enclouds the beam.  
My loneliness weeps in the moonlight,  
And sighs in the evening calm.  
Oh! suffering's mournful story  
Must be wofully long and true,  
When it finds me noting God's glory,  
But not as I used to do.

ELIZA COOK.

### JENNY WESTON;

AN OUTLINE IN THREE SHORT CHAPTERS.

BY JAMES HUNGERFORD.

#### CHAPTER FIRST.

"Dear John, I cannot consent to be  
yours without the approbation of your  
father, your only surviving relation."  
"He does not know you, dear Jenny,  
or he would not oppose our wishes."  
"Let me read to you a part of his last  
letter: 'So, master John, it seems that  
notwithstanding all my warnings, you  
are caught, as I anticipated, by one of  
those crafty, city-bred young pieces, all  
outside excellence, with no heart for any-  
thing but your money.' You see he  
does not know you Jenny; you must  
not be offended with him; he will speak  
very differently when he becomes ac-  
quainted with your true and noble char-  
acter."  
"We must not take that for granted.  
You overrate my good qualities, dear  
John. He will not see with your eyes."  
"Let me read to you a little farther:  
'As to what you say about her total un-  
selfishness of disposition, and about her  
not being city-bred, you are blinded,  
young man, by her mere outward beau-  
ty, and can be made to believe any-  
thing she pleases. Marriage is a more serious  
affair than you seem to think it, and  
should not be entered into with haste—  
Do as I would have you to do, and you  
will hereafter thank me for my advice.  
Come home when you have obtained  
your diploma, and marry Sarah John-  
son. Her father's property adjoins mine,  
and I am convinced that she will have  
you. The fact is, old Johnson will not  
let her refuse; and no doubt, the girl  
herself will have an eye to her own in-  
terest.'"  
"The old gentleman falls into his own  
trap here, John," said Jenny archly;  
"after all he acknowledges that country  
girls may be as self-interested as city  
ones."  
"But you must not think that he is as  
interested about money as he seems to  
be. I am sure that when he once learns  
to know you well, he will not only not  
oppose himself to our wishes, but will  
highly approve my choice."  
"There is more reason than for wait-  
ing patiently. I will promise, dear  
John, to marry none but you; but I  
cannot marry you without your father's  
approbation. I feel that I am right in  
this determination."  
John Hudson was a student in one of  
the medical colleges in a northern met-  
ropolis; and during his sojourn there,  
had become acquainted with, addressed,  
and won the affections of Jenny Weston,  
the young lady with whom the conver-

sation was held. The latter had accom-  
panied her widowed mother, who had  
visited the city for the purpose of set-  
tling some business in connection with  
her husband's estate. The father of the  
lover was a wealthy country gentleman;  
the mother of the maiden was a resident  
of an inland village, and in moderate  
circumstances. Both the maiden and  
the youth were right-minded and pure-  
hearted; the only perceptible flaw in the  
character of the latter being that it was  
rather difficult to convince him that it  
was his inclination, in other words, he liked  
to have his own way too much—a very  
common fault indeed; while the former,  
in addition to that gentleness of manner  
and sweetness of disposition, without  
which woman is in truth,  
"A lighter thing than vanity,"  
possessed, where questions of principle  
were concerned, a firmness scarcely in-  
dicated by her quiet yet cheerful deport-  
ment.

Affairs remained in the position shown  
by the above conversation when the  
maiden returned to her home in the  
country.

#### CHAPTER SECOND.

Some months after our opening scene,  
and at the time when spring exhibits its  
brightest bloom and loveliness, a maid-  
en sat busily plying the needle in the  
back porch of a plain, but neat and sub-  
stantial village dwelling. Her face was  
pale, but evidently not with ill health,  
and wore a thoughtful, but not melan-  
choly expression. She was fair to look  
upon; yet her greatest beauty was the  
pure soul that shined itself in the soft  
glance of her eyes, and gave an added  
charm to every lineament of her counte-  
nance.

The maiden sometimes lifted her eyes  
from her sewing to look into the garden,  
where the birds were singing merrily  
among the fruit trees, and the afternoon  
sun-shine seemed to love to linger a-  
mong the multitude of flowers. At  
such times a bright expression visited her  
features.

At length a slight noise attracted her  
attention to the back porch of the next  
cottage, where she saw a blind old gen-  
tleman, of a venerable appearance, en-  
deavouring to get his way down the steps.  
She had noticed this person for the first  
time a few days before, and had learn-  
ed that he was boarding in the village,  
which was noted for its hospitable  
for the benefit of his health. Each even-  
ing he had been there, she had  
seen him led out to an arbor in the gar-  
den of the house where he lived, appar-  
ently that he might enjoy the music of  
the birds, and the fragrance of the flow-  
ers.

Acting upon the generous impulse of  
the moment, she threw down her work,  
and opening the little gate in the low  
fence which separated the neighboring  
enclosures, was soon at his side.  
"Will you allow me to help you, sir?"  
she said gently, laying her hand softly  
upon his arm.  
"Thank you, my kind young lady,"  
he answered; "your assistance will ob-  
lige me. I sent the lad, who leads me  
out to my garden seat, to the post-office  
for letters; and he stays so long, that  
being impatient at the postponement of  
my almost only enjoyment, I was en-  
deavouring to find my own blind way to  
the arbor. It is a great loss, that of  
sight, but I have been deprived of mine  
for many years, and have become accus-  
tomed to the deprivation. The other  
senses afford many sources of pleasure  
—one of them, for instance, the gratifi-  
cation of listening to your sweet and  
kind voice."

The old gentleman seemed so much  
pleased with the young lady's company,  
that at his invitation she brought her  
work and remained conversing with him  
until he returned to the house; and each  
succeeding evening found them sitting  
together in his arbor, or in her  
porch. She took the place of his secre-  
tary in respect to his private correspon-  
dence, wrote for him those letters which  
he sent, and read to him those which  
he received. The society of the  
maiden seemed to afford the old blind  
gentleman so much pleasure, that nei-  
ther she nor her widowed mother could  
refuse such comfort to one in his afflicted  
condition. He soon loved her as if she  
had been his own daughter, and often  
declared his determination to take a per-  
manent residence in the village, that he  
might not be separated from her any  
more; unless, as he generally added,  
—he could persuade her and a head-  
strong son of his, who, he said, was not  
such a bad fellow after all, to "take a  
fancy" to follow after.

The maiden would smile archly at the  
expression of this last wish; and the  
mother saw with delight that the roses  
were again making their appearance on  
her cheek.

#### CHAPTER THIRD.

"So master John, you have at last  
condescended to come to see your old  
blind father." These words were not  
spoken in a harsh voice, and were evi-  
dently  
"Words of unfeigned bitterness."  
"My dear father," was the answer, "I  
came the very first moment I could, af-  
ter transacting the business which you  
directed me to attend to after receiving  
my diploma."  
"What has become of the young city  
mixin who wished to make you disobey  
your old father? I almost forgive your  
impudence in intimating a threat to mar-  
ry her without my consent, in considera-  
tion of the fact that you did not carry  
the threat into effect."  
"You may thank her for that father;  
the London Press, 'that while the Em-

peror conversed with the Queen in the  
Opera Box, a sinister smile, half of tri-  
umph and half of sarcasm, parted his  
lips occasionally, and flickered over his  
inscrutable countenance. What did  
that smile mean? It was a faint re-  
velation of the proud thought that was  
swelling within his heart. It is said  
St. Helena is avenged.

The Emperor is the master of the he-  
reditary sovereign. The triumph of  
France is complete. The houseless wan-  
derer, the madman of other years, the  
prisoner of Ham, the dependant of Mrs.  
the ruler of France to day, and France  
is the ruler of the world. But the final  
retribution, the grand denouement of the  
drama has not arrived yet—not yet.  
Oh Destiny, not yet! It advances, how-  
ever, darkly and steadily, "as the shad-  
ow of the Gnomon." Gaze on poor  
gilded puppet at the pantomime on the  
stage, and dream not of the tragedy that  
awaits your country and yourself. So  
said that smile. Such was the mean-  
ing of the faint revelation of the secrets  
of that hitherto inscrutable countenance.

Victoria has returned to London amid  
the congratulations of the London Press.  
But what has she learned during her visit?  
That France has a magnificent ar-  
my on her own soil, while England has  
scarcely a single soldier; that the French  
people are aroused and invigorated by  
the Eastern war, while the English are  
crushed and depressed; that the birth-  
right of genius is more potent than the  
birthright of blood; that she is a mere  
pawn, though bearing a royal crown, on  
the chessboard of European politics, in  
the hands of the most skillful and mas-  
terly players of his time. Such is the  
bitter lesson she must have learned, un-  
less the imbecility of George III. be in-  
herited with his crown.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA'S DEPARTURE FROM FRANCE

We make the following extract  
from a letter of G. W. Kendall to  
the *Picayune*:  
PARIS, Monday, Aug. 28, 1855  
The regal pageants and proces-  
sions are over; Queen Victoria left  
the French capital yesterday for  
England, and the Parisian world,  
anxious to see her, and to witness  
parades, is to be allowed a short  
rest. Louis Napoleon must cer-  
tainly need a respite, for he has  
been in constant attendance upon  
his royal guests for ten days, in-  
cluding his trip to Boulogne and  
back.

At half-past 10 o'clock yester-  
day morning, the distinguished  
party came in from St. Cloud in  
ordinary traveling carriages. The  
Empress Eugenie sat by the side  
of Queen Victoria, and I noticed  
that she looked unusually worn,  
pale and haggard. Her strength  
has certainly been over-taxed of  
late; the balls and state represen-  
tations have been too much for her.  
The English Queen, on the other  
hand, looked as though French  
fare and French honors agreed  
with her, for she never appeared  
in better health and spirits. Roast  
beef, plum pudding and brown  
sauce, and other substantial Eng-  
lish realities, are occasionally  
found on French tables.

Arrived at the Tuilleries, they  
changed coaches—as we used to  
say in Georgia before the intro-  
duction of rail-roads—and the Em-  
press remaining behind, the Queen  
entered the state carriage which  
had been prepared for her. It  
was drawn by eight horses, and a  
more magnificent turn-out never  
was seen. The Princess Royal sat  
on the left of her mother, the place  
vacated by the Empress; the Em-  
peror sat immediately in front, with  
Prince Albert on his right.

At 12 o'clock, the splendid cor-  
tège left the Tuilleries, and taking  
the line of the Rue de la Paix and  
the Boulevards, proceeded towards  
the railway station at the Strasburg  
terminus. The weather was hot  
but clear, and the sidewalks, win-  
dows, balconies and house-tops  
were literally alive with spectators;  
not a spot from which a view of  
the magnificent pageant could be  
obtained was unoccupied. Several  
carriages, all rich and costly, pro-  
ceeded that which contained Her  
Majesty; they were filled with the  
ladies in waiting—a distressingly  
homely set—the high dignitaries  
of the imperial household, and the  
English functionaries who belong  
to the royal party. After these  
came a splendid state carriage, in  
which Prince Napoleon and the  
Princess of Wales, with brilliant suite  
of general officers, among whom  
were Marshals Vaillant and Ma-  
gon and General Canrobert, came  
the royal state carriage. I have  
said that this was drawn by eight  
horses; each horse was richly cap-  
arisoned, and led by a groom in  
full livery, while the coach itself  
was ornamented with rare carving  
and gilding, and lined with white  
satin trimmed with gold fringe. If  
anything could be made to exceed

the visit of Queen Victoria to Paris  
was but little more than the conqueror's  
pageant, in which she acted the part of  
a distinguished captive, which could not  
be endured by her a moment, if a single  
drop of Boadicea's blood remained in  
the veins of modern royalty. She was  
received with a magnificence which  
threw her efforts at display on the oc-  
casion of Napoleon's visit to London,  
and showed, as Sterne says, that "they  
do these things better in France" than  
the cheers with which the Emperor was  
greeted in London, were not bestowed  
upon the Queen in Paris, and she pass-  
ed onward to St. Cloud, a spectacle to  
be gazed at, and not a guest to be hon-  
ored.

Some years ago this same Victoria re-  
fused to permit a distinguished English  
actress to appear at the private theat-  
ricals in Windsor Palace because her  
character was not *sans reproche*, and  
yet she was compelled to accept the com-  
panionship, during her ten days' sojourn  
in Paris of the Emperor's cousin—the  
notorious Mathilde, who is the Ninon  
d'Enclos, the most brilliant and brazen  
courtesan of the present day. Mathilde  
is divorced from her husband on account  
of her innumerable infidelities and is  
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would like to see it.

Throughout the entire distance  
the same untiring enthusiasm pre-  
vailed which has greeted Queen  
Victoria since her first arrival in  
France. Shouts of "Vive la  
Reine!" arose on every side, my-  
riads of handkerchiefs were waving  
from balconies and windows, and  
every eye was strained to obtain a  
last look at the royal visitor. At  
12 o'clock the cortege arrived at  
the station, and still accompanied  
by the Emperor started for Bou-  
logne. A telegraphic despatch  
says that they arrived safely at half  
past five, and that immediately  
afterwards there was a grand re-  
view on the sands. At night  
Boulogne was brilliantly illumi-  
nated, and at 11 o'clock the Queen  
and family were to embark for  
England.

Thus has terminated, and with-  
out a single accident to mar the  
festivities, the visit of the British  
Queen to the French capital. On  
the day of her arrival in Paris they  
say that there were two million  
people out; I did not stop to count  
them, but certainly I have never  
seen a real monster gathering be-  
fore. Of the grand fetes which  
have been given in honor of their  
Majesty, and which have exceeded  
in splendor any thing ever before  
presented in any European capital  
I have had neither time nor space  
to give you even a passing account.  
A description of the two balls  
which have drawn out all the fash-  
ionable world, and especially of  
the grand affair at the Hotel de  
Ville, on Wednesday night last, I  
hope may be given by our fair Mo-  
bile friend, Mrs. LeVert. She  
was present, and in her own graph-  
ic and charming style I trust she  
may introduce the brilliant compa-  
ny to American readers.

But little news of interest has  
been received from the Crimea  
since I last wrote. The victory of  
the Allies on the Tchernai, gained  
on the 16th, was most important,  
than at first represented: the Rus-  
sians were thoroughly beaten, and  
with a loss of nearly 8,000 men.  
In the field the soldiers of the Czar  
seem entirely unable to stand up  
before the allies—so far they have  
been whipped in every encounter.

#### THE HAPPY TYPO.

A cheerful temper is a natural gift,  
the desirability of which cannot be ques-  
tioned, but seldom do we meet with  
spirits so thoroughly saturated with good  
nature that no disappointment, no pov-  
erty, deprivation, or combination of ad-  
verse circumstances can break it down  
or overcome its geniality. But yesterday  
morning a man made his appearance  
before Justice Brennan, who seemed to  
have a perfect fountain of undiluted con-  
tempt somewhere in his composition  
which no depressing influence of care or  
accident had been able to exhaust or  
adulterate—a typo, a modern editor of  
Mark Tapley—a human barrel of jelli-  
ness without hoops on. He was arrest-  
ed for being intoxicated. He gave his  
name as Get-a-fat Take, and said he  
was a printer, and hailed from "The  
Gen of Science" office. He is a short  
man, of a beer-cask figure, and a face as  
rubbish as if he slept in a room with  
red curtains. His answer to the ques-  
tions of the authorities showed his con-  
tempt under all shades of fortune.

The justice being in a genial humor,  
was inclined to banter the disciple of  
Ben Franklin, and accordingly address-  
ed him as follows:  
Judge—Well, Mr. Take, it seems as  
if you had thrown a side your "compos-  
ing stick," and gone to getting drunk  
for a living. I'm a fraud you're a "bad  
case" and stand in need of "correcting."  
I think I shall send you to "quid."  
These technicalities were uttered in  
a sort of you see I-know-your-trade  
as well as you do air, which seemed to  
give Mr. Take that assurance which  
printers seldom lack, but for which the  
sleuths of a Police Court might tem-  
porarily have deprived him, and he  
answered.

Prisoner. Well, at any rate, I'm  
glad we've no "gullers" in this country,  
or I suppose you'd put me there, and  
well "loaded" at that. But bless you,  
I'm going to jail's nothing; the last time  
I was there I tamed a rat and taught  
him to chew tobacco, besides inventing  
two new steps for a fancy horripole—it  
is a good deal better than setting "solid  
minion" more than three quarters "fig-  
ure work and getting only a "price and  
a half" for it. Lord bless you, "Squire,  
I'd a great deal rather go to jail ten  
days than not. I've got sick of work  
just now, and I'll have a chance to get  
the bile off my stomach.

Judge. You seem to take it easy;  
how do you propose to employ your  
time this trip?  
Prisoner. Well, Corporal, I'm unde-  
cided whether I'll learn to whistle the  
opera of the "Bohemian Girl," practice  
standing on my head, or undertake to  
acquire the elegant accomplishment of  
balancing straws on my nose. If I could  
get a cat, I'd teach her to play the fiddle  
and I'd thought the strings wouldn't remind  
her unpleasantly of intestinal discords,  
answered the wretch.

after her feline body has been nine times  
slain.

Judge. Mr. Take, you seem particu-  
larly happy under the circumstances;  
have you got a wife?  
Prisoner. Not now, Lieutenant; I  
had one, but she run off with a bow-  
legged cobbler; I was so glad of it that  
I sent her her dresses and a "quilt" claim-  
ing of her person, which I signed in  
capital letters. She left me one boy,  
but he was a "foul copy," not a bit like  
me. I bound him "prentice to the  
type sticking trade, but the first day he  
quarried with the regular "devil," knock-  
ed over the "bank," pulled a "form off  
the imposing stone," and "pied" five  
"columns." He adorned the "daylong  
stick" into the "alligator press," and, in  
the evening he and another hopeful boy  
were caught rehearsing a broadsword  
combat with a couple "column rules";  
the foreman "battered" him with a "mal-  
let," and when he got home to me he  
had a "fancy head," if ever there was  
one.

Clerk. Where is he now?  
Prisoner. He ran away with a circus  
and the last I saw of him was in the  
middle of a saw-dust ring trying to tie  
his legs in a bow knot round his neck;  
I've been jollier since then than ever be-  
fore.

Judge. You seem to be always jolly.  
Prisoner. So I am; I laughed when  
my father turned me out of doors at eleven  
years old, laughed when I broke my  
arm, and made funny faces at the doctor  
while he was setting it; the happiest  
day I ever spent was one time when I  
hadn't but one shirt and a pair of pants  
to put on, had spent all my money,  
and gone hungry forty hours. I never  
was really unhappy but once in my  
life, and that was when I fell down stairs  
fractured my collar-bone, and skinned  
my legs so badly I couldn't get down on  
my knees to thank God I hadn't broke  
my neck.

The Judge relented, and let Mr. Take  
go, and that round individual left the  
room trying to whistle and sing at the  
same time, and also dance an independ-  
ent jig with each leg to a different tune.  
N. Y. Tribune.

#### YELLOW FEVER EAST AND WEST.

There was no abatement in the  
malignancy of the disease. New  
cases were fewer, but the deaths  
were about thirty a day, in Nor-  
folk, and twelve in Portsmouth.

The pecuniary damage done to  
these towns will be immense. A-  
side from the destruction of prop-  
erty left uncared for, all attention  
to business has, of course, necessar-  
ily been omitted, and a bankrupt-  
cy of all the commercial interest, is  
almost inevitable. It is believed  
that there will be immense sacri-  
fices of real estate and other prop-  
erty, as soon as the epidemic is  
well over.

The fever is spreading along the  
rivers, and to some distance, in  
particular instances, away from  
them; in Louisiana and Mississippi.  
It has progressed quite high upon  
the Washita. Now that it has re-  
appeared in Mobile, the towns on  
the Alabama are again placed in  
jeopardy. We can only wait and  
see!

John Ross.—A correspondent  
of the True Delta, Aug. 15 near  
Tallequah, says the Nation is prosper-  
ing. Of this chief just reelected,  
it says:

"In the same neighborhood is  
the residence of the principal  
Chief, Gen. John Ross, whose  
name for patriotism, sterling in-  
tegrity and statesmanship, has been  
identified with the history of his  
people for the last thirty-seven  
years. In 1818 we find, by refer-  
ence to the records, he was at that  
time President of the National  
Committee; in 1810 he was elected  
Second Chief; in 1827, Principal  
Chief. Mr. Ross, though a con-  
stant attendant at Church, had  
made no profession of religion un-  
til a few Sabaths since, when he  
united himself with the Methodist  
Episcopal Church, South."

THE VULTURES.—A letter from  
the Crimea tells the following tale:  
"Vultures are very numerous in  
the Crimea. They smell the pow-



## FOR PRESIDENT.

**FRANKLIN PIERCE.**  
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

## For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce **JAMES B. FARMER**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **WM. J. WILLIS**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **A. B. LITTLEJOHN**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **WM. L. FORDS**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

**AMERICAN EAGLE.**—The first number of this paper made its appearance on our place on Tuesday last, but too late in the day for us to notice it in our of the same date. It is respectable in size and neat in appearance, and no doubt interesting to those who believe in the political tenets it advocates.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Mr. A. B. Smith, that he has laid in an unusually large stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Mr. S. has been gradually increasing his business in this line for years—he has purchased his present stock upon favorable terms, and is now anxious to convince all who will give him a call, that he will sell goods as low as those of like quality can be purchased in the place.

The Editor of the "Eagle," in noticing a remark made by us at the time we published his prospectus says, "the Bird is full grown, but unfortunately it has never soared o'er Benton before." It will be well for him, if he does not come to the conclusion, before he is done with it, that it was still more unfortunate that it ever did "soar o'er Benton."

In the same article, in which "his wit wears a blanket coat," he says: "by the time the Republican is done with the Bird it may be possible that nothing will be left of the Republican but a little pluz." Yes possible but not probable. But even if that should be the case, the Republican can do about as well without "pluz" as the Eagle can without feathers, especially in the approaching cold weather. And when all the pluz is off the Republican and the feathers off the Eagle, he can will both to Gen. Scott and let "Fuss & Feather" be again the Whig and Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency.

You that wish to purchase bargains in goods, (and this we suppose embraces every body,) ought not to overlook the advertisement of Mess. Jos. Kahn and Bro. who set forth the advantage they have had in purchasing their stock low, in consequence of their extensive acquaintance, time and care taken in the selection, and the large quantity purchased for themselves and others. They propose to sell low, and we suppose they do not ask more, than that you call upon them, and to your own advantage, satisfy yourselves of the fact.

Our neighbor of the Eagle, in the first number of his paper talks a great deal about the great principles of the great American party, but if he has defined a single one of them, it has escaped our notice. He says however that he is going to the meeting of the Grand Council at Montgomery, on the 2d Tuesday in November, where we suppose there will be a political creed manufactured for him, and which he will accept of course.

## GEORGIA ELECTION.

The returns are not yet complete, but enough has been received to render it almost certain that John S. Johnson the Democratic candidate for Governor, received more votes than both his competitors—all the members of Congress except three are Democrats, and a large majority of the members to the Legislature.

## THE AMERICAN EAGLE

Has landed, safe and sound, into the "nest" of the Democratic Eagle. Pretty good-looking "Bird," but, "dear me!" the doctrine it advocates! We have not space to notice it further this week—next week we have something to say about it. We believe we can make its face hurt! Pitched into us, the first "flutter," rather unexpectedly. Look out boys!

We think we can explain to you neighbor of Louisa, how the thing happened. You see, yours being the Democratic Eagle, and of course the true daylight bird of liberty, and our Benton Eagle being rather of the Owl or Night Hawk species, he was blinded by the glare of daylight, and mistook you for a Chicken—perhaps a Shanghai, which caused him to pitch into you the first "flutter," but you must teach him better manners and discrimination in future. If you were both real Eagles you would not fight.

After our paper went to press we received the notice of the reception of new Goods from C. & P. Ireland.

Call and see them, and they will convince you of their willingness and ability to please you, both in the price and quality of their Goods.

[Tel. to the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.]

## LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP,

## PACIFIC.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 12-1-2 p. m.

The steamship Pacific has arrived at Halifax with dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult.

Cotton is reported dull, with a decline of an eighth to a quarter of a penny.

Breadstuffs have declined a quarter.

The news consists principally of the details of the recent assault on the storming of Sebastopol is reported to have been fearfully large, especially among the officers. The Allies have made no new movements.

The Russians continue to hold the North side of Sebastopol.

The Czar has issued an address to the army, in which he appeals to their patriotism, and tells them he relies on their valor to repulse all attacks on the Empire. He declares he will accept no terms of peace derogatory to the honor of Russia.

The Czar and three Grand Dukes are going to the Crimea. There is further talk of Austrian mediation.

London, Saturday.—Nothing later from the seat of war.

It was rumored that Baron Perokop had arrived in Paris with an ultimatum from Austria, which if accepted by the Western powers, will be sent to Russia; if the latter declines, Austria will declare war.

[From the London Mercantile Gaz. Sept. 11.]

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## The Plan of the Battle of Sebastopol.

The plan of the battle, of which the issue has been so glorious, appears to have been as follows:

The place was attacked in four directions. The British troops attempted the storming of the Redan; the French attacked the Malakoff; the extreme right of the French made a diversion on the Little Redan, and a united attack of the English, French, and Sardinians, was made on the Central Battery. All these attacks appear to have been made simultaneously, with great spirit and energy; but the one which was eminently successful, and eventually decided the fate of the day, was that made by our Allies, led by our General Bosquet and General McMahon, on the Malakoff.

Both the Redan and the Central Battery were at times, in possession of our storming parties, but so accurately did the guns of the enemy cover these works, that as soon as we had gained possession of them, and the Russians had retreated, the fire which opened upon our men was so murderous that it was found impossible to hold that position which we had so gloriously won.

The French eagles once floating over the Malakoff, the victory was half gained, and the bombardment was continued with increased impetuosity and fierceness. Having now the Southern part of the town within range of our mortars, "an infernal fire," as Prince Gortschakoff calls it, was opened on the doomed city, the effect of which was, that in a short time the whole place was in flames, and owing to the Russians exploding their mines, literally reduced to ashes.

The Sardinian Resort.—Gen. Marmora writes that the Russians have withdrawn from the town, and having set it on fire, blown up all the public buildings and works of defence, and sunk their last ships. The Sardinians have lost 40 men in the trenches.

From Gen. P. Pissier.—Sept. 9th, 8 o'clock P. M.—The enemy has sunk his steam vessels. The work of destruction continues under the fire of our mortars, as mines are successively sprung at different points. It is my duty to defer entering the place which has the appearance of a great furnace. Prince Gortschakoff being closely pressed by our fire, has demanded an armistice to carry off his wounded. The bridge near the fort of St. Paul has been destroyed by the enemy. I am engaged in ascertaining the amount of our loss. Everything is going on well. We are watching the movements of the enemy on the Tchernaya.

From Admiral Bruat.—Crimea, Sept. 9. The assault upon the Malakoff tower was made yesterday noon, and later, on the Great Redan and Central Battery. A gale from the North kept the ships at anchor. The mortar boats, to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Stretseka Bay. They fired 600 shells at Quarantine Battery and Fort Alexander. Six English mortar boats also at anchor in Stretseka Bay, fired about the same number of shells. Last night violent explosions and vast conflagrations, made us suppose that the Russians were evacuating the town. To-day we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk. The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side. After 8 o'clock the bridge was destroyed. A few steamers returned.

in the port, anchored near Fort Carbonian.

Crimea, September 10, P. M.—Inspected to-day Sebastopol and its lines of defence. The mind cannot form an exact picture of our victory—the full extent of it cannot be understood by close examination of the place itself. The multiplicity of works of defence and the material means applied thereto, exceed by far anything seen in the history of the war. The capture of the Malakoff has placed in the hands of the allies a large amount of material and immense establishments—the importance of which it is not possible to state exactly. To-morrow the allied troops will occupy the Krabelnaia and the town, and under their protection an Anglo-French Commission will be occupied with making out a return of the material abandoned to us by the enemy. The exaltation of our soldiers is very great.

September 12th.—The enemy has destroyed the remainder of his fleet. Nothing more remains afloat.

The allies are hastening preparations in case of Gortschakoff attempting to reach Perekop or unite with Liorand.

Losses of the Allies.—The London Post says the English loss in the assault on the Redan was five to six hundred killed, and fourteen hundred wounded, including one hundred and forty-one officers.

The Monitor says that up to the morning of the 11th, 4,500 wounded, including 240 officers, had gone to the ambulance. The number of the dead was not ascertained, but it is probably 2,000.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that 5 French generals were killed, besides 10 superior officers.

It is also affirmed that Generals McMahon and Frocher have died from the effects of wounds, and that General Bosquet is either killed or wounded.

Pelissier has been created a Marquis of France, and Paris was completely illuminated on account of the victory.

A grand national Te Deum was celebrated at the Church of Notre Dame the Emperor attending in person.

Queen Victoria has sent an address of thanks to her army, and directs Gen. Simpson to congratulate Marshal Pelissier on his brilliant victory.

Throughout France and England the rejoicing is immense.

Paris correspondence says: Pelissier has telegraphed for instructions in case Gortschakoff should report, is, in substance, that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa and all their munitions of war, without doing any previous damage thereto. But Gortschakoff has not yet asked for terms.

RUSSIA.—A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg states that the Czar intends leaving there on the 13th for Moscow. At War saw he will be attended by Count Nesselrode, who will it is thought arrange an interview for him with the King of Prussia.

Russian Report.—The Russian paper, "The Brussels Gazette," says the resolution of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an inextricable position, into which a false interpretation of a point of honor would have thrust her. The Russian army concentrated north of Sebastopol will henceforth have that unity of movement and action which until now it was wanted.

The Sebastopol of the South is replaced by the Sebastopol of the north—a formidable position bristling with innumerable guns, which a compact army will henceforth defend. Impartial history will do justice to Prince Gortschakoff, who by making a momentary sacrifice, and avoiding a useless effusion of blood, has preserved to Russia an army trained to war by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the situation.

[From the St. Louis Rep'n, Sept. 24.]

## GREAT BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Eighty to One Hundred Killed—Indians Completely Rout—All the Camp Equipage and Provisions Captured—American Loss Trifling. [Gen. Harney has signified his advance into the Sioux country by one of the most gallant and complete victories ever achieved over an Indian enemy. The victory is so thorough as to strike terror into the whole of the savage tribes occupying that secluded section of country. The battle took place on the 31st inst., at Sand Hills on the North Fork of the River Platte. The entire force of the United States troops, who participated in the engagement, was not over four hundred and fifty men.

Major Cady was in command of five companies of the sixth infantry, Col. Cooke of two companies of the second dragoons, one company of infantry, and a company of artillery, the whole under the command of Gen. Harney. The battle commenced early in the morning and continued several hours. Gen. Harney ordered Col. Cooke's command to place themselves some distance in advance with full force upon the enemy. These orders were successfully accom-

plished, and about three o'clock in the morning the engagement was commenced by an attack on the part of the infantry, which drove the Indians in the direction of Col. Cooke's command, which being ready and eager for the fray, commenced a desperate attack, and soon routed them. A running fight followed for some ten miles. At a point of rocks a stand was made and there fought with great desperation, but they were soon completely routed, having seventy or eighty men killed, and fifty women and children taken prisoners. They suffered also the loss of all their camp plunder, a large amount of dried buffalo meat, their lodges, and fifty horses. The Indian women, it is said, fought furiously. On the part of General Harney's force five or six were killed and many wounded. No officers were reported among the killed.

The Indians concerned in the battle were the Brule Sioux of the Platte, the same who some time since massacred Lieut. Grant's command near Fort Laramie, the murderers of the mail party, and who have frequently defied the United States troops to meet them in battle.

Our letters speak of the battle as being a very gallant and well conducted affair. The war is not expected to end with this battle, and we look for more details and stirring news daily.

## The Administration in the South.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.—There has never been an Administration of the General Government which as much deserved the thanks and gratitude of the people of the South as that of General Pierce.—Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

In the remark, the Nashville Union shows that its editor properly appreciates the fidelity of his pledges, and the devotion to constitutional principles, which have distinguished the administration of President Pierce. Our contemporary does not mean, of course, that the President has swerved from the right line of constitutional duty for the purpose of serving the South—this is more than the South expects or desires of any Chief Magistrate. The most that the Southern people ask of the Executive is, that he will take the plain meaning of the Constitution for his guide, and following this rule, that he will observe faithfully all the compromises and guarantees of that instrument. This is just what President Pierce has done; and because he has done it firmly, fearlessly and constantly, during a period when the wild spirit of fanaticism has sought to overrun the rights guaranteed to Southern men by the Constitution, he has entitled his Administration to the high compliment quoted above.

If the South could fail to feel the obligation to admire and be grateful for the disinterested fidelity with which President Pierce has braved the storm of abolition fanaticism in maintaining Southern interests, it would cease to deserve a Chief Magistrate who would watch over its rights. We should hardly deem it possible, if we did not know the fact, that any portion of the South withholds from him a hearty acknowledgment of his faithful devotion to their rights. Even in the South, in upholding whose interest he has incurred the most relentless warfare in the North, there are men who join and compete with his northern assailants in slandering and denouncing Franklin Pierce. They belong to the new party, which boasts of its purity and its piety, and claims to have sprung up as a political necessity from the corruption of the two old parties. In the North this pure party abuses and denounces President Pierce because of his faithful adherence to the constitutional rights of the South. In the South, where this pure party claims to be especially sound and national on the slavery question, they are not less violent than their northern brothers in denouncing the President. They do not complain that he has not been true to the South, but that he is opposed to their intolerant and prospective organization; that he has sent abroad as ministers some few foreign-born citizens; and that he has not proscribed Catholics from office. These charges of his Southern Know Nothing assailants are well made, and the genuine friends of civil and religious toleration and freedom are rejoiced that his administration is so conducted as to incur the hostile attacks of this intolerant association. He has shown his fidelity to the South as signally in his opposition to Know Nothingism as in his opposition to abolitionism, and in his constant adherence to a faithful observance of those constitutional compromises which secure and perpetuate the rights of the South. It would be strange indeed, if the South could hesitate in manifesting the warm gratitude of her generous sons to a President who has shown himself so true to his own official obligations and to their constitutional rights as to incur the bitterest assaults in that section of the confederacy with which, from birth and education and residence, he might be naturally expected to sympathize upon the slavery question.

Franklin Pierce has proved to every impartial Southern man that a Northern Democratic President can be as faithful to the rights of Southern men, as guaranteed by the Constitution, as a Southern President; and it is because his administration has illustrated this important point, during a period of deep and perilous concern to the South, that all truly national men in that section will heartily respond to the sentiment of a loyal Southern man, who has expressed the sentiment of the Nashville Union. It was essential to the maintenance of fraternal relations between the North and the South that such a demonstration should be made. The sentiment was gaining ground in the South, and was being made the pretext for the formation of a Southern party, that the South could trust none but a Southern man for President. President Pierce has effectually crushed out this dangerous sentiment, and has thereby contributed largely to the safety of the Union; by proving the noble feeling: "No North, no South, no East, no West."

Wash'n Union.

## The Democratic Creed.

We find the following in an exchange we do not know to whom we are to attribute its authorship. Its writer has succeeded in compressing into a small compass the principles of the Democratic creed, principles which we verily believe will be immutable, so long at least as the government shall last. If the doctrines taught by this creed be carried out to their fullest extent, there need be no fear of dissolution, or of wrong—our people will go on, as they have begun, increasing in power, wealth, respectability, intelligence and happiness, and we shall continue to be, as we are now, the pride and boast of republicanism the wide world over. The writer well says, these "are the doctrines of our revolutionary fathers." Would that a proper reverence for the memory of those men may serve to imprint the more deeply and abidingly upon their children the lessons which they taught. Here is the creed.—Adv. & Gaz.

No. 1.—Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.

No. 2.—Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

No. 3.—The rights of States and Territories to administer their own domestic affairs.

No. 4.—Freedom and equality, the sovereignty of the people, and the right of the majority to rule when their will is constitutionally expressed.

No. 5.—Economy in the public expenditures, and a sacred preservation of public faith.

No. 6.—Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and general diffusion of information.

No. 7.—Opposition to all secret political organizations, and to all corrupt influences in politics.

No. 8.—A sacred preservation of the Federal Constitution, and no religious tests for office.

No. 9.—No bigotry, or pride of caste, or distinction of birth among American citizens.

No. 10.—Respect and protection for the rights of all.

No. 11.—The preservation of the national laws, and the right of all the public domain and the protection of the American Government.

No. 12.—Opposition to all chartered monopolies.

No. 13.—Common brotherhood and good will to all—especially to those of the household of faith.

## HANGING IN OLD TIMES.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following incidents: While John Hancock was Governor of the Commonwealth, Rachel Whall was hung in Boston for highway robbery. Her offence consisted in twirling from the hand of another female a bonnet, worth perhaps 75 cents, and running off with it. The most urgent applications of her pardon were unsuccessful. I mention this not to the disparagement of the Governor. He doubtless acted from a sense of duty—thinking it best for the community that the law of the land—however frightfully severe—while they were laws—should be executed.

A lad of 18 years of age was hung at Salem for arson, during the administration of Governor Strong, similar appeals in his favor being considered and overruled. Yet the intelligence and the humanity, alike of the Executive and of the Council, notwithstanding the result arrived at in both these instances were unquestionable. Within the same period, a gentleman of this city saw a girl of 17 hung in London for stealing a silver cream pitcher. Edward Vaile Braun was hung in Boston for burglary committed in the house of Captain Oakes Goodwin, in Charter street, and stealing therefrom sundry articles. I once owned a set of the old Bailey Trials. (1775-1825), embraced in a series of perhaps 58 quarto volumes. The earliest of these volumes contains the details of the trial of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, for forgery, whose touching appeal for mercy, here recorded, was fruitlessly enforced by the splendid eloquence of Johnson. In a latter volume, long after the commencement of the present century, eight separate capital convictions are recorded as one day's job of a single tribunal, the culprits being all boys and girls between the ages of ten and sixteen, and their offences petty thefts.

One case I remember of peculiar judicial atrocity. A young girl of 17 was indicted for stealing a roll of ribbon worth three shillings. The prosecutor's testimony was to this effect: "The prisoner came into my shop and bought some ribbon. I saw her secretly this piece, also. I personally knew her, and was in the most friendly and sociable terms with her. When she left the shop I accompanied her, and offered her my arm, which she accepted. We chatted together. As we reached the corner of a street leading to the Bow Street office I turned toward it. She said she was going in another direction, and bade me good morning; I said to her, 'No! you are going with me! I saw you steal a piece of my ribbon.' She immediately implored me for God's sake to overlook it, and restored me the article. I said to her that I had lost many things in this way, and was resolved to make her an example—that I was determined to have her life!" and he got it. I can never forget how my blood boiled as I read the testimony of this cold hearted wretch. In view of the judgment of a merciful God far rather, it seemed to me, would I have been in the place of that poor, frail, erring girl, even on the scaffold, than in the place of her heartless accusers.

I rose from the perusal of these volumes, horror struck with the continued record of unconquerable legal cruelty. It appears to me that the 70,000 hangings in the reign of Henry VIII. were matched by an equally long list of persons condemned to be hung in the reign of George III. Since this time, much has been done in England by Romilly, Brougham, Melmoth and Sidney Smith, and as much—perhaps more—by kindred philanthropists on this side of the Atlantic!

Wash'n Union.

## GREAT MORTALITY IN ONE FAMILY.

During the last two months, the members of one family, Dr. Clements, residing in the Fort, a few miles South of Eaton, have died. The Doctor and two sons, and two daughters. A married daughter, residing a few miles off, also died with the same disease—typhoid fever—contracted at her father's. We understand the impression prevails, that the disease was caused by a large heap of cotton seed, which had been deposited not far from the dwelling house, and which becoming very offensive, were moved; but whilst the process of moving the seed was going on, the typhoid fever broke out in the family, and five of its members, as also the married daughter referred to, fell victims to it.—Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon.

TO THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—We would like to hear a discourse from the Chaplain of the Know Nothings on the following texts found in the Bible:

If a stranger sojourn with thee in your land ye shall not vex him. But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt. I am the Lord your God. Leviticus xix, 33, 34.

Loss of PUBLIC MONEY.—A serious robbery of the Government has just been discovered at New York. Two boxes, purporting to contain \$25,000 in gold, were sent from the United States land office at Dubuque, in Iowa, were found on their arrival at Subtreasury in New York to contain nothing but lead. Where the robbery was committed involved in mystery. Our New York correspondent says:

"The rule of the Expresses is not to lose sight of such valuable packages so long as they remain in their charge, and it is present custom was carried out in present instance. The quest arises who is the loss to fall upon in the event of the money nothing up Adams & Co. it is a contract to convey the boxes, subsequently transferred to the American Express Company (Wells Butterfield & Co.), so there will be a three-cornered controversy. 'One of the packages bore slight evidence of having been tampered with, but the did not appear to have been touched by the hand of violence.'

WANTED TO DIE.—An athletic Irishman called at the office of the health commissioner yesterday and asked permission to go to Norfolk to nurse the sick. He stated that he was an entire stranger in the city, without means, and had vainly endeavored to procure employment; that he had walked from Pennsylvania and had subsisted on fruit by the wayside. He thought that if he could go to Norfolk, the chances were that he would take the fever and die, which would put an end to his earthly troubles. In consequence of a request to send no more, his application was rejected, and he left the place, sorrowful that he could not have the opportunity to die. There are many in the world in like destitute condition, but there are few indeed who desire to pass from among men to be numbered with the dead.

## Baltimore American.

A SAD SCENE INDEED.—A writer from Norfolk to the Charleston Courier gives the heart-touching scene below:

"I have witnessed some few sad scenes since I came here. I saw a boy of six years old breathing his last on the same blood-stained pillow whereon his little brother had expired in his presence a few hours before whilst the unconscious father lay at the point of death in the next room, and the poor broken hearted mother ministering to their last moments, nearly unconscious of what she was doing. The boy said to his mother a few moments before his death, 'Mother weep not, I know that I am dying and my little brother has gone before me; it will be all the same in a few years hence. We have to part here now, to meet in heaven in the presence of that Great man, who will reward us for what we suffer in this world.' Many such affecting scenes as the above have transpired here, I assure you, and many a tale of woe will be told for months to come."

## THE EDITOR AND THE PREMIER.

Black, the editor of the Morning Chronicle, was a great favorite with Lord Melbourne. On one occasion the Peer said to Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me, who forgets who I am." The editor opened his eyes with astonishment. "You forget that I am the Prime Minister, everybody else takes especial care to remember it, but I wish they would forget it, for they only remember it to ask me for places and favors. Now, Mr. Black, you never ask me for anything, and I wish you would, for seriously I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you." "I am truly obliged," said Mr. Black, "but I don't want anything. I am editor of the Morning Chronicle, I like my business, and I live happily on my income." "Then," said the Peer, "I envy you, and you're the only man I ever did."

It is stated in the China Mail, that the thousands of men brought to Canton as prisoners, are now being decapitated at the rate of one hundred and fifty a day. The editor, who witnessed some of the executions, says:

With a sharp knife a slice was cut out from under each arm. A low, suppressed, fearful groan from each followed the operation of the weapon. Dexterous as butchers, a slice was taken successively from the operators from the calves, the thighs, and then from each breast. We may suppose, we may hope, that by this time the sufferers were insensible to pain; but they were not dead. The knife was then stuck into the abdomen, which was ripped up to the breast bone, and the blade twisted round and round as the heart was separated from its holding. Up to this moment, having once set eyes on the victim under torture, they had become fixed as by fascination; but they could be riveted there no longer. A whirl-

ing sensation ran through the head, and it was with difficulty that the could keep themselves from falling. But this was not all; the last were their cut; and the head, tied by the tail to a limb of a cross were severed from the body, was then, dismembered of arms and arms, feet and legs, separately.

THE RULING PASSION.—Two men who were recently carried from Portsmouth to the Naval Hospital, the fever, were placed in positions contiguous they each could see and hear the other. One of them, Mr. J. L. mania for betting, and on the gentleman's groaning out (as he frequently) "I shall die!" Mr. J. L. on betting him ten dollars that he would not, and became at last so violent, the physicians were forced to remove him to another room. He would have lost the bet, as the gentleman did the same night he was brought to hospital. The "better" recovered.

Loss of PUBLIC MONEY.—A serious robbery of the Government has just been discovered at New York. Two boxes, purporting to contain \$25,000 in gold, were sent from the United States land office at Dubuque, in Iowa, were found on their arrival at Subtreasury in New York to contain nothing but lead. Where the robbery was committed involved in mystery. Our New York correspondent says:

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October 5, 1855.—6 o'clock p. m.

The Board report four cases of fever, and four deaths, for the 15 hours—making 38 cases and 13 deaths from the first report on the 24th date.—Mont. Mail.

A List of Letters remaining in Post Office at Jacksonville Ala.

Allen D. C. Abraham & Brooks. Lawrence. Clark Mrs. H. E. W. Cordes Children Henry. Clement Benj. Edwards Dr. Jas. F. Gullledge Henry. Green J. M. & Harrison Miss M. E. Jackson L. E. Likens S. H. II. Lackey Miss Laudrum W. R. Legg Mrs. Lucy Mc Dow David. Mead J. J. M. Elias C.

Roberts Richard. Rummels Lir Sullivan Daniel. Taylor M. T. Wilkins Mrs. Martha Williams B. T. Wofford L. M. Yates John C.

J. V. NISBET, P. M. Oct. 1st, 1855.

Holloway's Pills, an unfailing remedy for all disorders of the Chest, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Oliver Thompson, of Falls, New York, was certainly most deplorable state of health ten years ago; his lungs, so the doctor told him, were completely gone, his chest, as fact his body generally, had scarcely atom of flesh on it, so thin had he come. In addition to this, he was cough which completely shook his pieces (these are his own words), has just called on Professor Holloway to inform him, that all these complaints have been removed by Holloway's Pills after he had used them for seven or eight days, and he now feels stronger than ever he did in his life. These will readily remove all diseases of stomach and bowels.

## The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.

Probate Court, September the

A. D. 1855.

John Collins, Adm'r.

vs.

Wyatt Seales, et al.

Heirs of James Seales, dec'd.

WHEREAS John Collins,

administrator of the Estate

James Seales, dec'd, has filed

court his application, in the

Probate Court of St. Clair

Alabama, to sell the Real

of said James Seales, dec'd

distribution, and the 2nd

November next set for his

said application; and it ap-

pear to the satisfaction of the

Court that Jane Stracener and her

band Jonathan Stracener, Wm.

Seales and James Seales, heirs

of the said James Seales, are

of lawful age and non-resid-

of the State of Alabama afore-



# Bargains for the Million!

**JOSEPH KAHN & BRO.**  
Are now receiving their beautiful and extensive stock of

## Fall & Winter GOODS;

The largest and most fashionable assortment ever brought to this market. In

## LADIES DRESS GOODS

They have a beautiful variety of Silks, French and English Merinos, Cashmeres, DeLaines, (all wool) Cloaks, Mantillas, Embroideries, Hosiery, Ribbons, &c. Their Stock of **GENTLEMEN'S WEAR** is very attractive, embracing the finest variety of

### READY MADE CLOTHING

Ever exhibited in this place. The entire stock was made to order in the latest style and of the best materials. They have also on hand some well selected

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.**

**Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Brogans.**

**GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.** The finest TOBACCO and SEGARS.

**WATCHES & JEWELRY.** A splendid assortment of Jewelry, & almost every species of Fancy Goods likely to be called for. The time and care taken in the selection of their present stock, their extensive acquaintance in the eastern cities, and the large amount of Goods bought in connection with other extensive establishments, will enable this firm to give great bargains to all who may favor them with a call. Oct. 9, 1855.

## FALL & WINTER Goods. CHEAP STORE, STIPES & ROWLAND

Received duly a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy goods suitable for all purposes—please call and look for yourselves. October 9, 1855.

## Splendid Stock, OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

**A. R. SMITH,**  
Is just receiving and opening a large and well assorted Stock of GOODS, of the latest Styles and Fashions of the most durable materials, consisting in part, of the following articles: A fine stock of

### LADIES DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of  
Marinos, DeLaines, Shawls of various kinds, Silks, Hosiery and Handkerchiefs, (a variety.) English and French Prints (latest style) Bleached Domestic, Shirtings and Sheetings. Bonnets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Edgings, Insertings, &c. Also, Gentlemen's Dress Goods, consisting of  
Cloths, Casimers, Sattinets & Flannels,

### READY MADE CLOTHING,

Coats, Vests, Cravats, Linen and Marino Shirts and Drawers, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. **Hardware, Cutlery and Crockery.**

Also a great variety of other articles, suitable to this market, in fact a larger stock than heretofore purchased, which have been bought on good terms and will be sold on the most accommodating terms to all who will give us a call

ALSO.—A good article of Brandy, Wines and Whiskey, Candies, Segars and Tobacco. Which I retail in the stand formerly occupied by A. R. Smith & Co., now superintended by A. Cantrell, Esq. Jacksonville, Oct. 9, 1855.

## JOHNSON & STEELE GROCERY MERCHANTS, SELMA, ALA.



Such as BAGGING, ROPE, & TWINE, SUGARS of all descriptions, SYRUPS, SALT, TOBACCO, in foil and small plugs; BACON, Cincinnati; LARD, FLOUR, MACKEREL & SALMON, in bbls. and kits; PICKLES, in gallon, half and quart jars; BROOMS, NAILS, POWDER, in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters; SHOT, &c., &c.

The attention of Planters is respectfully invited to our stock before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident that from unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled to please them in every respect. Selma, July 24, 1855-ly.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S

## Groceries,

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c. For Sale.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S BAGGING AND ROPING, For Sale.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court for Benton County Alabama, Special Term, October 4th, A. D. 1855.

This day came Spartan Allen, and presented a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of J. A. Gunter, dec'd.

late of said county, and presents the same for Probate in said court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Margaret Gunter, wife of John Gunter, resides in Pickens District, South Carolina, William Gunter resides in Cherokee county, Georgia; Mary Burroughs, and her husband Effiah Burroughs, resides in Anderson District, South Carolina; John B. Gunter in Jackson Parish, State of Louisiana, Susan Matilda Gunter in Pickens District, South Carolina, Martha Jane Hamet, wife of John Hamet, in Pickens District, South Carolina, Eliza Ann Harriet Roberts, wife of Elias Roberts in Greenville District, South Carolina; all of lawful age, and Andrew Earle Gunter, George Washington Gunter and Miles Osburn Gunter reside in Pickens District South Carolina, who are minors under the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the court that Tuesday the 30th day of October, inst. 1855, be set for the hearing and determining upon said application; and that notice thereof be given to said non resident heirs at law, of said testator, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks prior to the day set for hearing said application. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Oct. 6.

## STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court of Benton County Alabama, Special Term, October 5th, A. D. 1855.

This day came Wm McCormick and presented a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of James McCormick, deceased, late of said county, and presents the same for Probate in said court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Margaret McCormick, widow of Testator, Jane Vaughan, late Jane McCormick, and now the wife of William Vaughan, Mary McCoy, late Mary McCormick, and now the wife of James McCoy; Martha Vaughan late Martha McCormick, and now the wife of Jacob Vaughan; Margaret McCormick and Sarah McCormick, all of whom reside in Benton County, Alabama, and also Thomas McCormick, who reside in Shelby county, Alabama, and James McCormick Jr. who reside in Newton county, Georgia. It is therefore ordered by the court that said paper be filed, and that Tuesday the 30th day of October inst. 1855 be set for the hearing and determining upon said application; and that notice thereof be given to said non resident heir at law of said testator by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to the day set for hearing said application. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Oct. 9.

### Oxford Female Academy.

The next session of this Institution, under the superintendence of Miss Clementine Snow, will commence on Monday the 22nd of October inst.

### RATES OF TUITION.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, : : : \$6 00  
Elements of Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography & Philosophy, : : : : : 8 00  
Arithmetic Grammar History, Physiology, & Natural History, : : : : : 12 00  
Natural and Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic and Algebra, : : : : : 16 00  
No deduction for lost time, except in cases of protracted illness. Oxford, Ala. Oct. 9, 1855.

### COMMITTED

To jail on 3rd October, 1855, by John D. Byrne, a Justice of the Peace, a Negro man who says he belongs to Walker Reynolds in Talladega County; and says his name is NATHAN. He is about five feet six inches high, light colored for a Negro; well marked on the back with the whip, but scars cured up. About 25 years of age; square well built and appears to be sound and healthy. The owner is required to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. Wm. RIGGS, Jailor of St. Clair County. Oct. 9th, 1855.

**Whitley & Ellis,**  
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

**The Practice of Medicine,**  
In its Various Departments, BY  
Dr. W. W. ANDERSON,  
In Benton County, 7 miles east of Arabacoochee, Randolph Co., Ala. May 1, 1855-ly.

## R. N. PHILPOT, J. M. LAPSLEY, PHILPOT & LAPSLEY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDING, SELMA, ALA.

I will be pleased to see any of my friends or acquaintances at Messrs. Philpot and Lapsley's where I may always be found, prepared to furnish Groceries of all sorts, Bagging, Rope &c. at low prices. All orders carefully and promptly attended to. JOS. HARDIE, of Talladega. Selma, Oct. 2, 1855-ly.

## WOODWARD & WHITE ARE receiving their supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS,

To which they respectfully invite public attention. Please call. Jacksonville Ala. Oct. 2, 1855-6t.

## The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate Court of said County, September the 22d, A. D. 1855.

Ellen Bothwell, Adm'r. Peyton Rowan, & Adm's. Aleueth Byers, vs. James G. C. Bothwell, et al. heirs at law of James J. Bothwell, dec'd.

WHEREAS, Ellen Bothwell, Adm'r. and Peyton Rowan & Aleueth Byers, Adm's of the estate of James J. Bothwell, dec'd have filed their application in the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Alabama, to sell the real estate of said James J. Bothwell, dec'd for distribution, and the 2nd Monday in November next set for hearing said application; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James G. C. Bothwell, a Lunatic and heir at law of the said James J. Bothwell, deceased, is of lawful age and a non-resident of the State of Alabama aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week, for three consecutive weeks requiring the aforesaid James G. C. Bothwell to appear in this court on the 2nd Monday the 12th day of November next—and notice is hereby given accordingly; this 24th day of September, A. D. 1855. ROSS PHILIPS, Judge of Probate. Oct. 2.

### Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of three alias fi. fas. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, in favor of Wm. White, L. and W. Carpenter and William I. Cain, against A. H. Colvin and Ja's Hollingsworth, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in November next, the following described land, to-wit:

The north west quarter of south east quarter of Section 27, township 12, range 7, the south east quarter of south east quarter of Section 28, township 12, range 7, the south east quarter of south west fourth sec 27, township 12, range 7, the north east fourth of south west fourth sec 27, township 12, range 7; Fraction C, section 25, township 12, range 7; Fraction E, section 25, township 12, range 7, 30 acres; north east quarter of section 26, township 12, range 7, 100 acres; north east quarter of south east fourth of section 26, township 12 range 7; Fraction D, section 25 township 12 range 7, 54 acres; south west fourth of south west fourth section 27, township 12 range 7; north east quarter of section 26, township 12, range 7, 32 acres; south west quarter of north east quarter section 26, township 12, range 7; south west quarter of south west fourth section 24, T. 12 range 7; levied on as the property of said Colvin to satisfy said fi. fas. A. BROWN, Sh'f. Oct. 2, 1855.

Also at the same time and place, By virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson, and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and against Henry Gaines, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to-wit: the north east fourth of the north east quarter section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 40 acres; and the south west fourth of the south east quarter section 15 township 14, range 9, 40 acres; also the west half of the north east fourth section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 80 acres, levied on as the property of said Gaines, to satisfy said executions. A. BROWN, Sh'f. Oct. 2, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place, By virtue of two executions, one in favor of Joseph Young, and one in favor of Good and Moore, both against Robert Bane, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the west part of section 20, township 15, range 9, containing 280 acres, levied on as the property of said Bane, to satisfy said executions. A. BROWN, Sh'f. Oct. 2, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place, By virtue of two executions, one in favor of Joseph Young, and one in favor of Good and Moore, both against Robert Bane, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the west part of section 20, township 15, range 9, containing 280 acres, levied on as the property of said Bane, to satisfy said executions. A. BROWN, Sh'f. Oct. 2, 1855.

## The State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, Sep. 20, A. D. 1855.

This day came William B. Turnipseed, administrator of the Estate of Sarah R. Likens, deceased, who in her lifetime was the Administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased; that she died without making a final settlement of said estate, and that he now files his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of the estate of the said Wilson, so far as the administration of the said Sarah R. Likens, deceased, is concerned.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 17th day of October next, be set for examining, stating and allowing said account & vouchers, and that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 17th day of October next, and object to the allowing of said account and vouchers, in whole or in part, if they think proper. Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 20th day of September, A. D. 1855. A. WOODS, Judge Sep. 25, 1855. of Probate.

## Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of X. H. Miller and against Maria Nipper. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in November next, the following described land, to-wit; as much of Fraction B, of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallassee-hatchee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south west fourth of south east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa. A. BROWN, Sh'f. Aug. 29, 1855.

### Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 21st day of September, 1855, on the estate of Calvin C. Henry, deceased; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. Wm. HENRY, Adm'r. Sep. 21, 1855.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Benton County, Ala, made on the 29th September 1855, I will proceed to sell, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at the late residence of C. C. Henry, dec'd, at public auction to the highest bidder, on a credit until the 15th December, 1856, all the Personal Property belonging to the estate of said decedent, consisting of three MULES, Cow and Calf and 3 heifers, 7 head of hogs, Wheat, Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils and other things too tedious to mention. Interest from date, if not punctually paid when due. All sums under \$5 cash. Note and approved security, will in all cases be required. The cleared lands belonging to said estate will be rented to the highest bidder on the day of sale. Wm. HENRY, Adm. of Estate of C. C. Henry, dec. Oct. 2,—td.

Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS, KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line. 30,000 lbs Prime Bacon now in store. 5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard now in store. Deppre Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot. Rome, Ga., May 29, 1855.

### Bounty Land.

The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms. J. A. McCAMPBELL. He can be found at all times, during business hours at S. P. Hudson's counting room. April 3, 1855.

### 10,000 Acres

Of Land Warrants wanted by the undersigned, for which a fair price in cash will be given. J. A. McCAMPBELL. June 26, 1855,—ff.

## HAVANA. Plan LOTTERY! JASPER CONNOR ACADEMY LOTTERY! By Authority of the State of Georgia. Macon, Georgia. To be Drawn October 15th, 1855. When prizes amounting to \$60,000!

CLASS F. WILL be distributed according to the following Grand and unprecedented Scheme, in public, at CONCERT HALL, Macon, Ga. under the sworn Superintendence of Col. George M. Logan and Jas. A. Nisbet, Esq.

The Manager announces his determination to make this the most popular Lottery in the world, and challenges comparison as to chances to draw Prizes with any other Lottery.

Every Prize drawn at each drawing and paid when due in full without deduction.

1 Prize of :	\$15,000
1 " :	5,000
1 " :	4,000
1 " :	3,000
1 " :	2,000
1 " :	1,500
1 " :	1,100
5 " :	1,000
10 " :	500
10 " :	200
10 " :	120
25 " :	100
70 " :	50
338 " :	25
28 Approximation Prizes 800	

501 Prizes am't to \$60,000

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS. Orders strictly confidential. Drawing sent to order.

Registered money letters at my risk. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50.

Address JAMES F. WINTER, Manager, Macon, Ga.

Sept. 3, 1855.

By Authority of the State of Georgia.

## FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR September.

CLASS S.

To be drawn Oct. 15th, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to

\$30,000

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! \* \* \* And remember every Prize is drawn at each Drawing, and paid when due without deduction!

1 Prize of :	\$7,500
1 " :	5,000
1 " :	2,000
2 " :	\$1,000
5 " :	500
10 " :	200
15 " :	100
70 " :	50
120 " :	25

251 Prizes in all, amounting to \$30,000

ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS! Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager. Atlanta, Georgia.

Sept. 4, 1855.

By Authority of the State of Alabama

## SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR OCT.

CLASS W.

To be Drawn Nov. 8, 1855, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

\$60,000 DOLLARS! WILL be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! \* \* \* And remember every Prize drawn at each Drawing, and paid when due, WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

1 Prize of :	\$15,000
1 " :	5,000
1 " :	4,000
1 " :	3,000
1 " :	2,000
1 " :	1,500
1 " :	1,100
5 " :	1,000
10 " :	500
10 " :	200
10 " :	120
25 " :	100

501 Prizes in all, amounting to \$60,000

Only TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS! Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50.

S.M. SWAN, Ag't. & Manager. Montgomery, Ala.

August 29, 1855.

## J. & J. B. FORNEY,

INVITE the attention of their customers and the public generally to their SPLENDID STOCK OF

## Fall & Winter GOODS

Embracing the newest and most desirable styles. Particular attention is requested to their unsurpassed variety of

### DRESS FABRICS:

Ladies Cloaks, Talcoas, Bonnets, &c.

A complete assortment of Men's Boys' and Youth's.

### CLOTHING,

and every other description of MERCHANDISE usually kept in this Market.

It is believed that no house in the country can offer superior inducements, as their stock far surpasses all former efforts.

They offer great inducements to cash & prompt buyers, & respectfully request a call from all such, as they are determined to sell at very low rates.

Sept. 25, 1855.—4t

## A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!

For a Marvellous Age!!



## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

### THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt peeters freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

### SERYPELAS, SALT RHEUM, & SCORBUIC HUMORS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of these of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. It cures Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sores, Head, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has traveled over many parts of the globe, and seen the palatial hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

### SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now in use solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors. Professor Holloway has, by command of the Allied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used under the direction of the Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of twenty years' standing.

### PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Dizziness	Sore Legs
Burns	Sore Breasts
Chapped hands	Sore throats
Chilblains	Sore-eyes
Fistulas	Sore of the skin
Gout	Scalds
Lumbago	Swelled Glands
Mercular Eruptions	Stiff joints
Piles	Ulcers
Rheumatism	Yearning Sores
Salt Rheum	Wounds of all kinds
Skin diseases	Wounds of the head

\* \* \* Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and 241 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and 61 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot, August 15, 1855.—aly.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF

### Valuable Land.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 27th day of August, 1855, the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of Hamilton E. Jones, dec'd, will proceed to sell, on the premises, in the Town of White Plains in said county, ON MONDAY THE 22nd DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, the following described Land to-wit: The north east fourth of the south east quarter and the south east fourth of the north west quarter of section 4, township 15, range 7, East in the Coosa Land District—also Lot No. 29 in the plan of the Town of White Plains—also one Lot lying due east of Lot No. 5 in the plan of the Town of White Plains, running from the back alley to within one rod of the creek containing one half acre more or less.

Said land & lots will be sold on a credit of TWELVE MONTHS with interest from date. Note and security will be required, to secure the purchase money. JOHN W. JONES Adm'r.

### GRATIS! A New Discovery in Medicine!

A FEW WORDS OF THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spentorrhea or Local Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and Back, Indisposition and Incapacity for Study and Labor, Dullness of Apprehensions, Loss of Memory, aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Head Ache, Involuntary Discharges, Pains in the Side, Affection of the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Sexual and other Infirmities of man.

### FROM THE FRENCH OF Dr. B. DE LANEY.

The important fact that these alarming complaints may easily be removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained by means of which every one is enabled to CURE HIMSELF PERFECTLY, AND AT THE LEAST POSSIBLE COST, avoiding thereby all the advertised nostrums of the day. Sent to any address, gratis, and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard Street, New York.

## BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law

AND Solicitor in Chancery.



# University of Nashville.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**  
The Fifth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 29th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.  
JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinic has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed, and cases prescribed for, and lectured upon, in presence of the Class.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is \$105. Matriculation Fee, (paid once only), \$5. Practical Anatomy, \$10. Graduation Fee, \$25.

Good Boarding can be procured at about \$9 per week.

Further information can be obtained by addressing

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,  
Chancellor of the University.  
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 15, 1855.

## TALLADEGA CONFERENCE INSTITUTE.

The First Session of this Female Institution will begin on the first Monday in October, 1855, under the control of the following Faculty:

Rev. B. B. ROSS, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, and Belles Lettres.

Miss MARGARET A. McDOWELL, M. A., Instructor in Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Science.

Miss ANNE CREGGIE, M. A., Instructor in Music.

OCTAVIA WILLIS, M. A., Assistant in the Collegiate Department.

Mrs OLIVIA M. READY, Principal Instructor in the Primary Department.

**TUTION IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT FOR SESSION OF 21 WEEKS.**

First Division, - - - - \$10 00

Second Division, - - - - 12 00

Third Division, - - - - 13 00

Collegiate Department, - - - - 20 00

Ancient & Modern Languages, (each extra), - - - - 5 00

Languages studied exclusively, - - - - 20 00

Music on Piano, - - - - 20 00

Use of Piano, - - - - 5 00

Incidental Fee, - - - - 1 00

Board can be had at private houses, or at the boarding house in the Institute at \$10 00 per month.

We take great pleasure in commending this Institution to the patronage of the public.

The President has been for several years engaged as Professor of Mixed Mathematics in Lagrange College, and comes to this new enterprise determined that no labor shall be spared to establish this Institution upon a permanent basis.

The Trustees can also recommend the Assistants whose services they have engaged, as highly competent to fill their respective Departments.

## TRUSTEES.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., President.

J. T. MORGAN, Secretary.

J. G. L. HUEY, Treasurer.

Rev. O. R. BLUE.

L. B. McDONALD.

D. C. MICHAEL.

J. S. LANE.

J. E. GROCE.

A. J. COTTON.

J. M. MOORE.

E. L. WOODWARD.

## BENJ. A. BROOKS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jackson, Ala.

Dec. 3, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.

April 4, 1854.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

Office at JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1855.—1y.

EUGENE LEHARDY,

CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

ENGINEER.

Surveyor & Architect.

POST OFFICE, BONES, GA.

W. B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

## TRUST SALE

OF VALUABLE

Iron Works, Mills,

and Real Estate.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, as Trustee, by John Moore of Talladega County, to secure S. P. Hudson, Benjamin C. Wily and Wm. L. Terry, the Securities of said John Moore, on a debt due Walker Reynolds, which said Deed of Trust is recorded in Register J pages 30 and 31. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Talladega, on TUESDAY the 6th day of NOVEMBER next, the first day of NOVEMBER next, being the 2nd day of Talladega Circuit court, all the right, title, interest & claim that the said John Moore has in and to the following described property, to-wit:

The east half of the south east quarter of section 27, township 19, of range 6, together with the FORGE, GRIST AND SAW MILL, and all the other appurtenances thereto belonging. Also the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section 26, Township 19, and Range 6. Also all that part of the north half of the north west quarter of section 35, Township 19, of Range six, lying west of Talladega Creek, (except two acres owned by H. Bridges.) Also two Yoke of Oxen, two Wagons, one Carry Log, two sets wagon wheels, two Log Chains, two Broad Axes, one Cross Cut Saw, one Smith's Vice, one Screw Plate, and the Forge Tools.

There being an abundant supply of good Iron Ore, and favorable indications for Copper on these premises, and the Forge and Mills being new, good and substantial, there is a good chance for some one to make a fortune out of them.

Any one desiring to examine these valuable possessions previous to the day of sale, will please call on Geo. M. Riddle at Chandler's Springs, in Talladega county, or any information wanted will be given by him.

J. F. STOKES, Trustee.

Sept. 18, 1855.—1ds.

Talladega Watchtower will please copy until day of sale and present act to J. F. S.

## Administrators Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nancy A. Rowland, dec'd, upon which letters of administration were granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Benton county on the 29th August, 1855, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against said estate will present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

D. T. RYAN,

T. R. ROWLAND,

Sept. 18, 1855.—3m. Adm's

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF

Valuable Land.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 10th day of September, 1855, the undersigned as Administrator and Administratrix of the Estate of F. B. Smith, deceased, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on Saturday the 13th day of OCTOBER next, the following described Land, to-wit: The north east quarter of section 13, township 14, Range 7—also fifty two acres in the south east quarter of section 13, township 14, range 7—also two acres in the north east corner of the south west quarter of section 13, township 14, range 7 east in the Coosa Land District, containing in all 214 acres more or less.

Said land will be sold on a credit of TWELVE MONTHS with interest from date—note and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

F. E. SMYTH, Admr.

F. E. SMYTH, Admr.

Sept. 11th, 1855.

## Executors Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Executorship were granted to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of George C. P. Hughes, deceased, on the 11th day of September instant; this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

R. HUGHES,

W. W. MATTISON,

Sept. 18, 1855.

## Administrators Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David I. Thomas, dec'd, upon which letters of administration were granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Benton county, on the 5th day of September, 1855, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against the estate will present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

D. T. RYAN, Admr.

Sept. 18, 1855.

## Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weakness, and all diseases of the Genital Organs, whether in Male or Female, from which cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glowing falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and its action is so rapid, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the pink and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blighting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of this medicine. And as a medicine which may benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confirmed and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, from constitutional diseases, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcers of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetters, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the valuable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in eradicating some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 303 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention.

June 26, 1855.—1y.

## COLLEGIATE

Cherokee Institute.

THE second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854

A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready, and also ample rooms for the use of the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (known as) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named in his name, has undertaken to found here a new and useful school, and at his own expense, an excellent faculty of the noblest of the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

Mr. F. DELANOS, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mrs. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

## Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and incident, for the school year—will be \$150 for the Spring term, and \$100 for the Fall term of four months. Board in good families can be had at \$10 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department \$20 per year. Freshman \$20. Drawing \$20. No extra fee for Greek and Latin in the most other institutions. Music \$30 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be \$15 dollars for the Spring and \$12 dollars for the Fall term.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Coahuila, Tex. Mr. C. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee Co. Ala.

Aug. 29.—1y.

FOSTER & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

And Solicitors in Chancery,

Will practice in copartnership in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and Cherokee.

Address JOHN FOSTER, Jacksonville, Ala.

J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff.

May 15, 1855.—1y.

## Election Notice.

ACCORDANT to an order of the Maj. General, will open and hold an election, at the various precincts in the 16th Brigade, on the 8th day of October next, to elect a Brigadier General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. J. B. Martin.

The Ballots of the respective Beats are required to act as return officers.

A. BROWN, Sh'f

Sept. 4, 1855.

## House and Furniture PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

Execute all Orders

for Painting, in the neatest, most FASHIONABLE and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude.

ALL OIL PAINTING warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.

REFERENCES.

Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.

T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.

March 6, 1855

## WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!!

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,

ON THE

Public Square

a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of FURNITURE, of the very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bureaus, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine CHEAP FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.

N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.

J. G. D.

February 27, 1855.—1f.

## NEW STAGE LINE

GOES

Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of

four horse Post Coaches,

as is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Railroad, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad) it being only sixty miles, or six hours run on fine Mail steamers which pass daily to either of the above points. Whitesburg (the Huntsville landing) is only 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers; it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangements are such that passengers can arrange eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock a. m., and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock a. m., arrive at Guntersville same days at 10 1/2 p. m.

Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville \$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery \$14. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.

Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—1f

## Land for Sale.

THE undersigned will offer for sale before the Court

house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale), a valuable tract of Land, containing 254 acres, lying seven miles west of Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry Road, known as the Carroll place. There is about 140 acres cleared, tolerable buildings, good Cotton Gin and out buildings—three sets of buildings for settlement, all convenient to good water—the soil is good and lies well for improvement.

A bargain will be given in the above described land. It will be sold on a credit until the 25th December next, for the first five hundred dollars, and 12 months from that time for the remainder of the purchase money.

MATTHEW T. TAYLOR.

Aug. 22, 1855.

## Spring & Summer STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um

brillas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass' hats, HATS, Bank, Beaver, and Cass' soft fancy hats various colors. Campaign, Lehigh, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMBRELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta, Ga. March 2, 1855.

## FEVER & AGUE

OR

CHILLS AND FEVER.

CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of preparations of all kinds now scattered throughout the country, every one knows that of them all, not one in ten is worth anything. Knowing this to be the fact, we hesitate somewhat in introducing Champion's Pills to the Public. But that which is deserving patronage should receive it, and we thus introduce to your attention the merits of Champion's Ague Pills, which we do think worthy of public favor. They have now been before the people of the South and West for sixteen years, and we do not know of a single instance where they have failed to effect a standing cure when taken in sufficient quantity and according to the directions.

They also stand unrivalled in other fevers originating in the same causes, and are perfectly safe being entirely vegetable.

Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills, as a Cathartic and general Purgative, stand without a superior, acting by their different components upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood, and are especially beneficial in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Sick Stomach, etc., together with all that class diseases. Also entirely, purely and positively vegetable.

SOLD BY

Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

R. M. Dickson, Alexandria.

D. M. Walker, Mr. Polk,

Cunningham and Clark,

Caloma,

and by agents at Gaylesville, Turkey Town, Dublin, and other places.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,

Belleville, Ill.

Haviland Harrel & Co. and Cohen

and Co., Charleston.

Hav



# Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19—No. 44

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY OCTOBER 23, 1855.

Whole No. 985

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
J. F. GRANT,  
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
end of the year.  
A failure to give notice of a wish to  
discontinue will be considered an en-  
gagement for the next.  
No paper discontinued until all ar-  
rearages are paid.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or  
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents  
per square for each continuance.  
Personal advertisements double the  
 foregoing rates.  
Announcement of Candidates \$3.  
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per  
square.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.  
**Myers, McBurney & Co.,**  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic  
**Dry Goods,**  
37, HAYNE ST.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 15, 1854.—1y.

**WOODWARD & WHITE**  
Are receiving their supply of  
**FALL & WINTER**  
**GOODS,**

To which they respectfully invite  
public attention. Please call.  
Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 2, 1855.—6t.

**J. & J. B. FORNEY,**  
INVITE the attention of their cus-  
tomers and the public generally to  
their SPLENDID STOCK OF

**Fall & Winter**  
**GOODS**

Embracing the newest and most desir-  
able styles. Particular attention is re-  
quested to their unsurpassed variety of

**DRESS FABRICS;**  
Ladies Cloaks, Talmas,  
Bonnets, &c.

A complete assortment of Men's Boys' and  
Youth's.

**CLOTHING.**  
and every other description of FURNI-  
TURE usually kept in this  
market.

It is believed that no house in the  
country can offer superior inducements,  
as their stock far surpasses all former  
efforts.

They offer great inducements to cash  
and prompt buyers, and respectfully request  
a call from all such, as they are deter-  
mined to sell at very low rates.

Sept. 25, 1855.—4t

**WINTER GOODS.**  
We are duly receiving our Fall and  
Winter supply of

**STAPLE AND FANCY**  
**GOODS.**

which have been purchased with  
taste and judgment at the lowest  
market rates and selling for cash  
or punctual credit, on the most lim-  
ited terms. We respectfully invite  
a call from those who wish to buy good  
goods at fair prices and as we are  
particularly in want of money we will  
be thankful for liberal payments on ac-  
counts.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.  
Oct. 16, 1855.

**EUGENE LEHAROV,**  
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL  
**ENGINEER,**  
Surveyor & Architect,  
POST OFFICE, BONE, GA.

**MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY**  
PRACTICE in copartnership in  
the several Courts of Benton  
county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jack-  
sonville, and can be consulted at  
all times on the business of the  
firm.—He will also attend the Cir-  
cuit Courts of DeKalb and of the  
Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—1y.

**Oxford Female Academy.**  
The next session of this In-  
stitution, under the superin-  
tendence of Miss Clementine  
Snow, will commence on Monday the  
22nd of October inst.

**RATES OF TUITION.**  
Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c. \$6 00  
Elements of Arithmetic, English  
Grammar, Geography & Philo-  
sophy, &c. &c. &c. : : : : : 8 00  
Arithmetic, Grammar, History,  
Physiology, & Natural Histo-  
ry : : : : : 12 00  
Natural and Mental Philosophy,  
Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic  
and Algebra, &c. &c. : : : : 16 00  
No deduction for lost time, except in  
cases of protracted illness.

Oxford, Ala. Oct. 9, 1855.

**C. C. Porter**  
Resident Surgeon Dentist,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

JOHN L. THOMASON. THOMAS HAYDEN  
**THOMASON & HAYDEN,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all busi-  
ness entrusted to their care in the  
counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby,  
Milledge, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and  
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of  
the State. Jan. 20, '54.

**FOSTER & CALDWELL,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
WILL practice in copartnership  
in the Circuit & Chancery Courts  
of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and  
Cherokee.

Address JOHN FOSTER, Jackson-  
ville, Ala.  
J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff,  
May 15, 1855.—1y.

**JOHN H. WRIGHT,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all busi-  
ness entrusted to him, in this, and  
adjoining counties.  
March 7, 1854.—1y.

**James A. McCampbell,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

**BENJ. A. BROOKS,**  
**Attorney at Law**  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all busi-  
ness entrusted to him in the courts  
of Benton and the adjoining counties.  
Office, north-east corner of the Court  
House, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Dec. 3, 53.—1y.

**LAW NOTICE.**  
**SAMUEL H. LUKENS,**  
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

WILL practice Law in Benton &  
adjoining Counties, and also in the  
Supreme Court of the State of Ala.  
All business entrusted to his care  
will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Selma  
and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Ben-  
ton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

**HUGH MONTGOMERY,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLI-  
CITOR IN CHANCERY.**

HAVING located in Oxford, Ben-  
ton County, Ala. will give  
prompt attention to all business  
entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1855.—1y.

**W. B. MARTIN,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL attend to all business  
entrusted to him in Benton  
(Cherokee, and the adjoining counties).

April 4, 1854.

**Tarnley, Davis & Ramsey,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all  
business committed to their  
charge in the counties of Benton,  
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-  
ladesha and Randolph.

**ADDRESS.**  
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,  
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.,  
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.  
April 11, 1854.—1y.

**THE CLARK & HATCHETT**  
**WAREHOUSE COMMISSION**  
**& Forwarding Merchants.**

WETUMPKA, ALA.  
Cotton for 25 cents.

pay fair, for the season, and will at-  
tend punctually to the sale of Cotton and  
other produce sent them.

We will advance CASH, Bagging and  
Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored  
with us.

July 31, 1855.

**The Practice of Medicine,**  
In its Various Departments,  
BY  
**DR. W. W. ANDERSON,**  
In Benton County, 7 miles east of  
Arbacoochee, Randolph Co., Ala.  
May 1, 1855.—1y.

**D. T. POPE,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
ASHVILLE, ALA.

## POETRY.

**"The Grave is Rest."**  
A horseman through the mountain pass  
Proceeds in silent gloom;  
"And hark! to my love's embrace,  
Or to the dusky tomb!"  
The mountain voice replies—  
"The dusky tomb."

And onward still the horseman rides  
With gloomy thoughts oppress;  
"And shall I reach the grave so soon?  
Well! in the grave is rest."  
The voice again replies—  
"The grave is rest."

The tears fall from the horseman's eyes,  
And on his pale cheek rest;  
"Since only death can comfort me,  
For me the grave is best."  
The hollow voice replies—  
"The grave is best."

From the Natchez Courier.

**Home and Friends.**  
Oh there is a power to make each hour  
As sweet as heaven designed it,  
Nor need we roam to bring it home,  
Though few there be who find it.

We seek too high for the things close by,  
And lose what nature found us;  
For life hath here no life so dear  
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy,  
For future hopes and pains them;  
While flowers as sweet bloom on our feet,  
If we'd but stoop to raise them!

For things so far still sweetest fare,  
When youth's bright spell hath bound us,  
But ah! we're taught this earth has  
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,  
When hope's last light is shaken,  
To show you still that come what will,  
We are not quite forsaken.

Though all were night, if but the light  
From friendships' altar crowned us,  
To prove that bliss of earth was  
This—  
Our home and friends around us!

**An Incident in School Life.**  
Never tell a Boy for what he can't avoid.

Incidents trifling in themselves often  
have an important influence in deter-  
mining the character of a life. A  
word spoken in season, a cruel taunt,  
wounding the heart of its core, have  
been the turning points in destiny, and  
put a young man on the high road to  
fortune, or sent it downward to ruin.

Almost every person can recall some oc-  
currence in early life which gave tone  
and impulse to effort, and influenced the  
mind with principles whose influence is  
even now controlling. We give place  
to the following true narrative, as an il-  
lustration of this fact, and because it in-  
cubates a truth which every man, woman  
and child may profitably bear in  
mind:

Years ago, when I was a boy, it was  
customary, and probably is now some-  
times, among district schools in the  
country, to have spelling school during  
the winter term. These gatherings were  
always anticipated with great interest  
by the scholars, as at those was to be  
decided who was the best speller. Ce-  
casionally one school would visit another  
for a test of scholarship in this regard.

At how the little hearts would throb,  
and how they thrum, in their anxiety to  
face the whole.

Once on a time, a neighboring school  
sent word to ours, that on a certain day  
in the afternoon they would meet in our  
school-house for one of these contests.

As the time was short, most of the schol-  
ars were suspended, and at school  
and at home in the evenings, all hands  
were studying to master the monosylla-  
bles, dissyllables, polysyllables, abbrevia-  
tions, &c., &c., which the spelling books contained.

At length the day arrived, and as our  
visitors were considered rather our supe-  
riors, our fears and anxieties were pro-  
portionately great. The scholars were  
ranged in a standing position, on oppo-  
site side of the house, and the words  
pronounced to each side alternately  
and the scholar that "missed" was to set  
down. His game was up.

It did not take long to thin the ranks  
on both sides. In a short time our  
school had but eight on the floor, and their  
but six. After a few rounds, the con-  
test turned in their favor, as they had  
four standing to our two. For a long  
time it seemed as though these six had  
the book "by heart." At length the  
number was reduced to one on each  
side. Our visitors were represented by  
an accomplished young lady, whose par-  
ents had recently arrived in town, and  
ours by myself, a ragged little boy of  
ten summers, who had set up night af-  
ter night, while my mother, with no other  
light than that pronounced by pine  
knots, pronounced by lessons to me.—  
The interest of the spectators was ex-  
cited to the highest pitch, as word after  
word was spelled by each. At length the  
young lady missed and stood alone.  
Her teacher said she did not understand  
the word. She declared she did; that  
the honor was mine, and that I richly  
deserved it. That was a proud mo-  
ment for me. I had spelled down both  
schools and was declared victor. My

cheeks burned, and my brain was dizzy  
with excitement.

Soon as the school was dismissed, my  
competitors came and sat down by my  
side and congratulated me on my suc-  
cess, inquired my name and age, and  
flatteringly predicted my future success  
in life.

Unaccustomed to such attentions, I  
doubtless acted as most little boys  
would under such circumstances, in-  
judiciously. At this juncture, Master G.,  
the son of the rich man of our neighbor-  
hood, tauntingly said to me, in the pres-  
ence of my fair friend and a number of  
boys from the other school—"Oh, you  
needn't feel so big—your folks are poor,  
and your father is a drunkard."

I was happy no more—I was a drunk-  
ard's son—and how could I look my fair  
friends in the face? My heart seemed  
to rise up in my throat, and almost suffo-  
cated me. The hot tears rolled my  
eyes, but I kept them back; and soon  
as possible quietly slipped away from  
my companions, procured my dinner-  
basket, and, unobserved, left the scene  
of my triumph and disgrace, with a  
heavy heart, for my home. But what a  
home. "My folks were poor," and my  
father was a drunkard! But why  
should I be reproached for that? I  
could not prevent my father's drinking,  
and assisted and encouraged by my  
mother, I had done all I could to keep  
my place in my class at school, and to  
assist her in her worse than wild work.

Boy as I was, I inwardly resolved never  
to taste of liquor, and that I would  
show Master G. if I was a drunkard's  
son, I would yet stand as high as he did.  
But all my resolves could not allay the  
gnawing grief and vexation produced by  
his taunting word and haughty manner.  
In this frame of mind—my head and  
heart aching, my eyes red and swollen—I  
reached home. My mother saw at  
once that I was in trouble, and inquired  
the cause. I buried my face in her lap  
and burst into tears. Mother seeing my  
grief, waited until I was more compos-  
ed, when I told her what had happened,  
and added, passionately, "I wish father  
wouldn't be a drunkard, so we could be  
respected as other folks." At first, meth-  
ods seemed almost overwhelmed, but  
quickly rallying, said:

"My son, I feel very sorry for you, and  
regret that your feelings have been so  
injured. G. has twisted you about  
things you cannot help. But never  
mind my son. Be always honest; never  
taste a drop of intoxicating liquor;  
study and improve your mind. Depend  
on your own energies, trusting in God,  
and you will, if your life is spared, make  
a useful and respected man. I wish  
your father, when sober, could have wit-  
nessed this scene and realized the sor-  
row his course brings on us all. But  
keep a brave heart, my son. Remember  
you are responsible for your own  
faults. Pray God to keep you, and don't  
grieve for the thoughtless and unkind  
reproaches that may be cast on you on  
your father's account."

This lesson of my blessed mother, I  
trust was not lost upon me. Nearly  
forty years have gone since that day,  
and I have passed many trying scenes,  
but none ever made so strong an impres-  
sion on my feelings as that heartless  
remark of G's. It was so unjust and so  
unwarranted. Now, boys, remember al-  
ways to treat your mates with kindness.  
Never indulge in taunting remarks to-  
ward any one, and remember that the  
son of a poor man, and even of a drunk-  
ard, may have sensibilities as keen as  
your own.

But there is another part of this story.  
The other day a gentleman called at my  
place of business, and asked if I did not  
remember him. I told him I did not.

"Do you remember," said he, "of being  
at a spelling school at a certain time,  
and a rude, thoughtless boy twisting  
you of poverty and being a drunkard's  
son?" "I do most distinctly," said I.

"Well," continued the gentleman, "I am  
that boy. There has not probably a  
month of my life passed since then, but  
I have thought of that remark with re-  
sentment and shame, and as I am about  
leaving for California, perhaps to end  
my days there, I could not go without  
first calling on you and asking your for-  
giveness for that act." Boys, I gave  
him my hand as a pledge of forgiveness.  
Did I do right? You all say yes.

Well, then, let me close as I began.  
Boys never twist another for what he  
can't avoid.

**Soliloquy of a Leader.**  
Let's see, where am I? This is—  
coal I'm lying on. How'd I get here?  
(reflects.) I mind now. Was com-  
ing 'up street—met a wheel-barrow—  
was drunk, comin' 'other way' the wheel-  
barrow fell over me, or I over the wheel-  
barrow, and one of us fell into the cellar  
—don't mind which now—guess it must  
a been me. I'm a nice young man,  
yes I am—tight! tore! shot! drunk!  
Well, I can't help it—'taint my fault—  
wonder whose fault 'is? Is it Jones's  
fault? No. Is it my wife's fault? well  
it ain't. Is it the wheelbarrow's fault?  
no. It's Whiskey's fault. Who is  
Whiskey? Has he a large family?  
Got many relations? All poor I reckon.  
I think I want own him any more. I'll  
cut his acquaintance; I've had that no-  
tion for about ten years, and always  
hated to do it for fear of hurting his feel-  
ings—I'll do it now—I think Liquor's  
injurin' me; it's spoilin' my temper.

Sometimes I get mad when I'm drunk  
and abuse Betz and the brats; it used  
to be Lizzie and the children; that's  
been some time ago I can just mind it;

when I come home, of evenin's, she used  
to put her arms round my neck and  
kiss me, and call me her dear William.  
When I comes home now, she takes her  
pipe out of her mouth and puts her hair  
out of her eyes, and says something  
like—"Bill you drunken brute, shut the  
door after you, we're cold enough havin'  
no fire, 'thout lettin' the snow blow in  
that way." Yes, she's Betz and I'm Bill  
now. I ain't a good bill nuther I  
think I'm counterfeited—won't pass a ta-  
vern without goin' in and gettin' a drink.  
I don't know what bank I'm on. Last  
Sunday I was on the river bank, drunk.  
I stay out pretty late; no sometimes  
I'm out all night; fact is, I'm out pretty  
much all over—out of friends, out of  
pocket, out at the elbows and knees, and  
always outrageously dirty, so Betz says  
but then she's no judge, for she is never  
clean herself. I wonder why she doesn't  
wear good clothes; may be she hasn't  
got 'em, whose fault's that? 'taint mine  
—it must be whiskey's.

Sometimes I'm in, however; I'm in-  
toasted now, and in somebody's coal  
cellar. There's one good principle I've  
got—I won't get in debt. I never could  
do it. There one of my coat tails is  
gone, got tore off I expect when I fell  
down here—I'll have to get a new suit  
soon. A fellow told me the other day  
I'd make a good sign for a paper mill.  
If he wasn't so big, I'd kicked him.  
I've had this shirt on for nine days, and  
I'm afraid it won't come off, without  
tearin'! People ought to respect me  
more'n they do, for I'm in holey orders  
—I ain't a dandy, though my clothes  
is pretty near greasy as style. I guess  
I tore this window-shutter in my pants  
the other night, when I set down on the  
box in Ben Sugg's shop—I'll have to  
get it mended up, or I will catch cold.  
I ain't very stout, as is—though I'm full  
in the face. As the boys say, I'm fat  
as a match, and as healthy as the small  
pox. My best hat is standing guard for  
a window pane that went out at the in-  
vitation of a brick-bat. It's gettin'  
cold down here; wonder how I'll get  
out? I ain't able to climb. If I had a  
drink, I could think better. Let's see;  
I ain't got three cents; wish I was in  
a tavern. I could sponge one. When  
ever anybody treats and says "come fel-  
lows," I always think my name's feller,  
and I've got too good manners to  
refuse. Well, I must leave this, or they'll  
arrest me for an attempt at burglary.  
I ain't come to that yet. Anyhow it was  
the wheel barrow did the harm, not me.

[From the Savannah Journal & Courier.]

**The Telfair Tragedy.**  
We published some time since from  
the Jacksonville Enterprise a notice of  
the murder of John Quinn, who had run  
away with and married a daughter of  
Woodson Wilcox, of Telfair county, the  
couple having been committed while  
Quinn was returning in a buggy with  
his bride to the house of his father—and  
having moreover been perpetrated, as  
was suspected by the lady's father—  
The following particulars in regard to  
the elopement and homicide we find in  
a communication published in an ex-  
change paper, written from Jacksonville  
Telfair county.

"Just two weeks ago to-day, one of  
the daughters of a large planter in this  
place eloped with a man who had been  
accused of perjury. His trial was to  
take place at the next term of the Supe-  
rior Court. Her parents had been  
watching her for some time, but on that  
day there was a political meeting, and  
while her father was gone to it, she went  
away. When he returned, his anger  
was greatly aroused. He hunted for the  
eloped pair in every direction, but  
could not ascertain which way they went  
until four or five hours, and then it was  
too late to pursue them. The next day  
nothing was heard from the couple, and  
that evening the father sent a slave to  
cross the river in the direction they went  
to ascertain something about them—  
The story was then found to be as fol-  
lows:

The young lady rode away on a mule  
mounted up behind her lover, to a  
house four miles from the village on  
the other side of the river, in Coffee  
county. From that place they went to  
a magistrate, six miles distant, the bride  
still riding on the mule, but the magis-  
trate was a friend to her parents and  
refused to marry them. They re-  
turned to the house of their friends, and  
again set out for another magistrate,  
who lived two miles distant in another  
direction; but unfortunately for them,  
he was not at home. They left a request  
for him to go to the house of their friends  
and again they returned there, both  
mule and riders, undoubtedly suffi-  
ciently tired to rest awhile, having ridden  
twenty miles in that stylish and comfort-  
able way. The fugitives at length suc-  
ceeded in accomplishing what they so  
much desired. About 11 o'clock at  
night the fatal knot was tied. The  
next day the bridegroom was drunk—  
On Thursday morning, after the slave  
had left, he had so far recovered from  
his drunkenness as to think of going  
home to his father's, and they set out  
in a buggy, and had proceeded about a  
mile on their way, when some person,  
secreted in a thicket of saplings, crept  
out stealthily, ran along the road after  
them until he came near, and then shot  
the bridegroom in the back. His wife  
remarked to him that the gun was very  
near, but she did not know that he was  
shot till he told her to take the reins.  
For he was dying; and then she saw  
that her slave was saturated with his

blood, he expired almost instantly,  
without speaking a word. She ran for  
help to a store, about half a mile off,  
and told the people that her husband  
was shot, and that she believed that her  
father killed him, for he had told her  
that if she went away with him he would  
shoot him. She afterwards made an  
affidavit to the same effect before a  
magistrate.

**Dying from Emotion.**  
The father of Tuckerman, the Boston  
defaulter, was well known as a gen-  
eral man, with a smile and a pleasant  
word for every one. After the news respect-  
ing his son's swindling transaction was  
made known, all joyful expression left  
his face, and his stolid features, his eyes  
fixed on vacancy, and his ghastly pallid  
color, all showed that deep grief had  
taken possession of him. Some days  
since, without any marked cause, he  
died from shame—the victim of his son.

There may have been no rupture of the  
cardiac organ, but the world recognizes  
it as a broken heart. If the son is un-  
moved by the thoughts of the orphan  
and widows, it is alleged he has wronged  
will be he touched by the paralytic re-  
sults of his wilful wrong doing.

**HONORING PARENTS.**—As a  
stranger went into a churchyard of  
a pretty village, he beheld three  
children at a newly made grave.  
A boy, about ten years of age,  
was busily engaged in placing  
plants of turf about it, while a  
girl who appeared a year or two  
younger, held in her apron a few  
roots of wild flowers. The third  
child, still younger, was sitting on  
the grass, watching with thought-  
ful look the movements of the other  
two. The girl soon began  
planting some of the wild flowers  
around the head of the grave, when  
the stranger addressed them:

"Whose grave is this children,  
about which you are so busily en-  
gaged?"

"Mother's grave, sir," said the  
boy.

"And did your father send you  
to place these flowers around your  
mother's grave?"

"No, sir, father lies here, too,  
and little Willie and sister Jane."

"When did they die?"

"Mother was buried a fortnight  
yesterday, sir, but father died last  
winter; they all lie here."

"Then you told you to do this?"

"Nobody sir," replied the girl.  
"Then why do you do it?"

They appeared at a loss for an  
answer, but the stranger looked  
so kindly at them that at length  
the eldest replied, as the tears start-  
ed in his eyes.

"Oh, we love them sir."

"Then you put these grass turfs  
and wild flowers where your pa-  
rents are laid, because you love  
them?"

"Yes, sir," they all eagerly re-  
plied.

What can be more beautiful  
than such an exhibition of children  
honoring deceased parents? Never  
forget the dear parents who loved  
and cherished you in your in-  
fant days. Ever remember their  
parental kindness. Honor their  
memory, by doing those things  
which you know would please  
them were they now alive by a  
particular regard to their dying  
commands, and carrying out their  
plans of usefulness.

**COTTON IN INDIA.**  
The London Times of a recent  
date, has an article upon the  
growth of cotton in the British  
East India possessions. From a-  
mong the first sentences of the ar-  
ticle, the following is extracted:

At this moment we are more  
dependent upon the United States  
for a supply of cotton than we were  
when the danger was first im-  
pressed upon us, and a few storms  
at a critical period of the plants  
growth, or an unusual drought; or  
one of those mysterious diseases  
which for a series of years nearly  
destroyed our potato crop at home,  
and which has interfered with the  
growth of the vine on the conti-  
nent, to say nothing of a possible  
convulsion in the state arising out  
of the slavery question, may bring  
ruin and misery upon the manufac-  
turing industry of the country from  
which there is no escape.

British statesmen have been long  
engaged as we all know, in de-  
vising the means of freeing their  
country from that dependence upon  
us for the great staple of the  
world, to which the above extract  
points. The article gives a brief  
historical account of the efforts  
made to improve the staple of the  
India cotton, and to make further  
advances, by the use of the Amer-  
ican cotton, cultivated under the  
direction of American planters.

But it concludes with the admis-  
sion that thus far, from sundry causes,  
which it enumerates, all efforts  
have failed, and that there are now  
just where they began, so far as  
independence of us is concerned.

The writer of the article is not at-  
tached to the field of Aus-  
tralia as admirably fitted for the  
cotton plant. Yes Australia,  
which in a few short years will be  
as independent of England as we  
are. The truth is that nature has  
placed England under bonds to us,  
which it were much wiser in her to  
become reconciled to, than to be  
engaged in efforts to violate.

**Mexican Valley.**  
The San Antonio (Texas) Sentin-  
el, in noticing the arrival at that  
place of a portion of the American  
party recently engaged in the sur-  
vey of the new boundary between  
the United States and Mexico, of  
far famed Mesilla Valley, says:

"The country all the way, with  
a few exceptions, is entirely desti-  
tute of timber. Along the streams  
which are small, there is more or  
less timber, which, along the bot-  
toms, is generally cotton wood and  
ash.

"The soil is described as being  
generally fertile, and in the val-  
leys very rich. The places where  
water is convenient are well adapted  
to stock raising. The Grama  
grape grows almost universally on  
the high lands. It may be called  
a winter grape, and from the  
month of October till May it is  
equally as good for horses as corn  
or oats. During the summer  
months it is not very good. Differ-  
ent kinds of grass grow in the  
valley. The country along the  
line for about one hundred miles  
west of El Paso is destitute of wa-  
ter, and



FOR PRESIDENT.  
**FRANKLIN PIERCE.**  
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

**For Sheriff.**  
We are authorized to announce **JAMES B. FARMER**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **Wm. J. WILLIS**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **A. B. LITTLEJOHN**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **Wm. L. POUNDS**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **FRANCIS M. PERRYMAN**, as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Randolph County.

We are requested to announce **JAMES B. MARRIS**, Esq. of this place, as a candidate for assistant Secretary of the Senate.

We have forwarded an order to Philadelphia for a large quantity of new type of a size smaller than the body of our paper is now printed on; but not so small that it cannot be conveniently read by all classes of our readers. This will enable us to condense our advertising, and give several columns more of news each week. We expect to receive the materials in about three weeks. No labor or expense shall be spared on our part to render our paper equal in every respect to any in the State. And we embrace this occasion to return our sincere and heartfelt thanks to our numerous patrons and friends, for the unabated and continued manifestation of their confidence and esteem.

We now offer to all who may wish to subscribe for our paper during the present term of our Circuit Court, the opportunity to do so, at two dollars per annum, payable by the end of the year.

We invite the attention of our readers who haul cotton and grain to Rome, and deal in that place, to the advertisements of several Grocery Merchants in this paper. Messrs. Clark & Cooley; Sloan, Hawkins & Co.; Stanford & Pitner; and Wm. E. Alexander. All these gentlemen are confident of being able to offer Groceries, and the firm of Sloan, Hawkins & Co. also Dry Goods, of as good quality, and at as moderate prices as can be purchased anywhere else.

See advertisement of Etowah Stables, near the R. R. Depot, Rome, Ga. from which Hacks leave every Sunday morning, so as to connect with the mail train on the Ga. State Road.

Our friend Wm. Rainey, who has many relatives and acquaintances in this county, continues, as will be seen by his advertisement, to keep a Livery Stable, on broad street, near the Choice House, Rome, Ga.

**Our Rail Road.**—We learn from the Talladega Reporter, that the Rail Road has been finished to Shelly Springs, a depot established and arrangements made to receive freight at that point. After the 25th of this month, wagons need not go lower. We suppose the process of track laying will be continued without interruption until the road is finished some miles this side the river.

The yellow fever has abated at Norfolk after more than 2,300 have died, out of an average population of less than 6,000. This is more than one death in every three inhabitants, and is said to be without a parallel in the annals of any previous pestilence.

**GEORGIA ELECTION.**—The democratic victory in Georgia, appears to be more overwhelming, if any difference than that of Alabama. Governor Johnson's majority over Andrews was 19,737; over Andrews and Overby both, 4,479. The democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot is 60.

**THE SOUTH.**—Impartial history will record the fact, that the time-enduring honor of the South, that the Southern people have always been more conservative, more free from mobocracy, and the many fanatical and absurd ideas, than their Northern brethren; notwithstanding the unrelenting stream of abuse heaped upon them, and the many advantages claimed by the latter. The Southern people have also, always been more thoroughly republican, and more firm and consistent, than those of the North; and not so subject to sudden changes and dangerous experiments. As a notable instance of the inconsistency and dangerous recklessness of the Northern people, it is only necessary to remind the reader of the enthusiastic reception of the Foreigner Kossuth, in the Northern and Western States a few years ago, and the recent overwhelming tide of Know Nothing proscription of all foreigners, which has recently swept over these same lands. The dangerous doctrine of national intervention by our government in the affairs of European States, was also openly avowed and advocated by hundreds of thousands of them; which, if it had not been checked by the South, might ere this have involved our country in useless and destructive wars. All

can remember, that Kossuth was feted and feasted, and almost worshipped wherever he went in the North and West; and that when in Washington, the majority of northern and western members of Congress voted to foot the bill of him self and suite, to the tune of five hundred dollars per day. But when Kossuth came South, the mad and dangerous wave of popular enthusiasm was stayed. He met with a people who were disposed neither to worship nor proscribe foreigners; but to accord to all their reasonable rights and privileges. In our past history, the south by its strict adherence to the constitution, has been the very sheet anchor of our national safety, and we expect it to continue so in the future. In the North the intolerant and proscriptive doctrines of Know Nothingism swept over the country like fire in dry stubble—in the South they met with nothing but opposition and defeat.

The American, recently published in Lebanon, DeKalb Co. has been discontinued and the materials united with the Guntersville Eagle, with the view of publishing a first class paper at the latter place.

The "Banner" at Dadeville, Tallapoosa Co. is offered for sale.

In the recent Georgia election, the question of the removal of the seat of Government was decided against its removal from Milledgeville, by a majority of 13,269.

Mr. Dobbis, grave digger at Norfolk, after burying 2,300 persons, victims of the yellow fever, the last of whom was his wife, has at length himself died of that disease.

T. S. Green & Co. recently cut into a vein of the black oxide of copper, in Polk county, Georgia, which was from six to eight feet wide, and worth from forty to fifty per cent.

**SECRETARY OF STATE.**  
We see in the last Dispatch, that the friends of Maj. R. C. Clark of Wetumpka have announced him as a candidate for Secretary of State. Maj. Clark has many friends and acquaintances in this section of the State: he is a worthy and competent gentleman, and we should rejoice in his success.

**Memphis & Charleston R. R.**—They had a fine celebration in Huntsville, last week on the arrival of the cars at that place, on the above named road. This road appears to be pressing forward with more rapidity than any in the country, and the connection between the two cities will soon be complete.

**CLAIMS ON THE SOUTH.**—We acknowledge the receipt this week of a copy of this paper, and cheerfully place it on our exchange list. We had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Aaga, principal editor of the Southerner, a few weeks since, while he was on a visit of rest and recreation in our rural and healthy region, and found him to be a very agreeable and intelligent gentleman.

It is our melancholy duty this week under our obituary head to announce the deaths of seven members of one family in the short space of nine days.

We are authorized to announce **JAMES GOMER**, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

**OUR CIRCUIT COURT** is now in session, Judge Pettis presiding. Business engagements prevented us from hearing more than a part of his able and lucid charge to the grand jury on yesterday. Judge Pettis has, we understand, given the most perfect satisfaction in other counties where he has presided in this section of the State. We would not knowingly assume the attitude of a sycophantic flatterer of public officers, nor would we at the same time withhold the meed of deserved approval from those who are able and faithful.

**As we Expected.**

The galvanized ghost of the Sunny South comes stalking forth, playing second fiddle to the Know Nothing organ of this place, in its crusade against the old democratic paper of this county. The very first sentence written by the new editor, is an injurious and offensive allusion to the Republican, in which he styles the Sunny South the only paper that battled for democracy, &c. This comes with a bad grace from him, against a paper which battled for the democratic party and its principles, through evil as well as good report, when he was in its cradle; and we would not dare swear either that it was a democratic cradle. But the ghost is very shy as yet. We expect to get a better peep at it when the cloven foot is more thoroughly developed. If his profession of peculiar and deep devotion to democracy was true and sincere, he would rather seek to aid the Republican than injure it. But we know as certainly as it is possible for us to know any thing, that he would vastly prefer the downfall and destruction of the Republican to that of the Eagle. He would like to feed upon the dead carcass of the Republican like the "buzzard" did on that of the Sunny South, until he galvanized it.

The charge made by the Sunny South is identically the same as that made by the Eagle; but we emphatically deny that it is true, and refer to the article in our last paper, in answer to the Eagle, for its most perfect refutation; and are glad to know that our democratic patrons are satisfied with our vindication.

They are neither so unjust nor ungenerous as if they had a trivial and temporary objection, as to forget all the past labors of love and devotion, which the Republican has given to the cause, in the many long years that have passed.

We wish our readers and patrons to bear in mind, that we have not been the aggressor in any instance, and do not intend to be; but we cannot permit in our paper, openly or covertly, with impunity; especially by those we know to be selflessly interested in its injury; and we do not suppose our readers desire us to do so. We shall endeavor to conduct such controversies as we cannot honorably avoid, in a manner respectful to them and that shall not be tedious or offensive. If the Sunny South has no better service to perform for the democratic party, than to create dissensions in the ranks, and abuse and endeavor to put down democratic papers, democrats will find it out in due time.

The editor of the American Eagle says if we have objections to the principles of the American party, he wishes us to state them and meet the issue. If he will refer to the number of our paper containing the 16 objections, written by Clifton and read at the Dowdell dinner, he will never ask the question again. But "there are none so blind as those who will not see." We presume the editor does not read the articles containing objections to his principles. To ask for objections to Know Nothingism at this late day as 'tho' there were none, is simply ridiculous.

The following are the localities where the principal prizes were drawn, IN CLASS F. JASPER COUNTRY ACADEMY LOTTERY: No. 9888, \$15,000 in Richmond Va., and Rochester, N. Y.; 2239 \$5000 Columbus, Geo.; \$196 \$4000 Nashville, Tenn. and Ederick city, Md.; 349 \$3000 Savannah, Ga. 3406 \$2000 Wilmington, N. C. 5629 \$1500 Baltimore, Md.; 7151 \$1000 New York city.

**INDIANA ELECTION.**  
The returns from Indiana indicate a Democratic majority of from 10 to 15,000. They have carried every county heard from with 3 exceptions.

**Arrival of the Orizaba.**  
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.  
We have dates to the 5th from Mexico, by the steamer Orizaba. Alvarez has been elected President by the College of Curruvaca. Military power will deny him an entrance to the Capital. Hard fighting is anticipated.

**LA VIGA** has withdrawn.  
CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.  
Chase's net majority in 56 counties is 18,000. Majority for the rest of the Republican candidates is overwhelming. Republicans have 25 Senators and 90 Representatives as far as heard from. Democrats have 3 Senators and 19 Representatives.

**CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.**  
The Emigrant train from Erie was thrown off the track on account of derangement of the switch. Several were injured. The Powder Mills at Gorman, Maine, exploded, and killed seven men instantly, and wounded several others.

**Washington, Oct. 11.**—The report that a government messenger had been despatched to Denmark with despatches to our Representative there directing him to enter anew into negotiations in regard to the sound dues, is not correct. The Administration still maintains its original position in regard to this question.

**LATTER FROM CALIFORNIA.**  
The Steamer Northern Light has arrived with California dates to the 20th ult. She brings \$450,000 in specie.

Johnson (K. N.) has been elected Governor of California. Col. Kinney has resigned the government of Nicaragua. The Steamer Uncle Sam lost 100 of her passengers from cholera going from San Juan to San Francisco.

**From the Vicksburg Sentinel.**  
**ANTI-AMERICANS.**  
Such is the appellation which bigoted, intolerant, and upstart Know-Nothingism has the hardihood, effrontery, and shameless audacity to bestow upon all faithful, trusted, and trustworthy members of the democratic party. So they are styled whose only offence is that they stand unmoved and unflinching in their loyalty to their principles which, in their practical application, under democratic rule, have made their country all that it is. So they are called who hold to the faith and treasure the memories of the great apostles of American republicanism—Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, Jackson, and Polk. The democratic party is the anti-American party, though it added an empire to the confederacy in 1803, triumphantly vindicated the national honor in 1812, crushed the National Bank in 1833, brought Texas into the Union in 1845, passed the independent treasury and revenue tariff laws of 1846 and in 1848 terminated a just and constitutional war by extending the boundaries of the Union to the golden shores of the Pacific. Lewis Cass is an

anti-American, though his famous protest against the Quintuple treaty saved the American flag from insult, disgrace and degradation, on the common highway of nations. William L. Marcy is an anti-American, though he it was into whose hands fell the first flag taken from the enemy in our second great struggle against foreign aggression. Jefferson Davis is an anti-American, though under his lead, and cheered on by his voice, the Mississippi rifles charged at Monterey, and rolled back the tide of victory at Buena Vista. John A. Quitman is an anti-American, though his sword pointed the way to the heights of Chapultepec, and his hand first of all unfolded the American flag from the halls of the Montezumas. James Shields is an anti-American, though his blood flowed like water to attest his devotion to the honor and glory of his adopted country. Butler, Pillow, Lane, Bragg—these and many more, to whose patriotism many a battle field bore witness—all these are anti-Americans.

On the other hand, they whose fathers, forty and odd years ago, concocted treason at Hartford, and burned blue lights on the coast of New England; they who denounced the war against Mexico as unprovoked, unholy, and unconstitutional; they who applauded the expression of the hope, by one of their representatives in the United States Senate, that the enemy might welcome our brave soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves; they who look upon the Constitution of our fathers made as a compact with hell; they who are laboring with untiring zeal to stir up strife between the different sections of the Union, and to rend its bonds asunder; they who band together in the dark to violate the rights of conscience; they who take armed possession of the ballot-box, and at the dictation of a hireling press slaughter their fellow citizens in cold blood, without respect to sex or age;—they alone are the men in whose hearts has been developed a profoundly intense American feeling, and to whose argus-eyed vigilance should, therefore, be confided the protection of American liberty. John P. Hale, who takes his seat in the United States Senate as the very incarnation of Northern fanaticism, is an American; but not so is Franklin Pierce, who stands pledged to defend the constitutional rights of the South, in all their integrity, from all assaults, come in what shape, under what pretext, or from what quarter they may. Houston of Texas, and Bell of Tennessee, whose votes stand recorded against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, are Americans; but not so is Toney of Connecticut, Brodhead of Pennsylvania, Bright of Indiana, and Douglas of Illinois, to whose enlarged patriotism we owe it that southern institution, in manifest violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution, The three thousand and fifty Protestant clergymen of New England, who, in the name of Almighty God, and his presence, protested against the Kansas Nebraska bill as a breach of the public faith, and violation of a national compact, are Americans; but not so are the Roman Catholic priests in that section, who unanimously refused to append their names to the infamous remonstrance—to which refusal is undoubtedly to be attributed the crusade which northern fanatics have since been preaching against the Catholic religion, and in which even southern men have been insane enough to join.

What say you, people of Mississippi, to all this strange misapplication of terms and monstrous perversion of ideas? Democrats are aliens and traitors; Know Nothings are Americans and patriots. Which shall we wonder at most—the fondness of the calumny, or the absurdity of the pretension!

**EFFECTS OF ABOLITIONISM.**—The editor of the New York Evening Mirror, writing from Saratoga, says: "The character of the company is somewhat changed. The South are not represented. We miss the beautiful and brilliant flowers of that."

"Warmer climate that lies in ten degrees of the more effulgent skies."

The rose of Florida, the magnolia of Alabama, are not here. The sunny-eyed daughters of Carolina, graceful as the palms that shade her native plains; the stately Kentuckians, as far and as fresh as streams that run laughing through her vales; the warm and frank hearted Mississippians, as sweet and as exuberant as her own sugar cane—they are not here! And why? The Northern abolitionists who steal the nurses, body servants and coachmen from Southern families, are cheating our hotels and merchants of Southern custom, and our watering place society of the beaux and belles who were wont to grace it. We learn that the popular summer resorts South of Mason and Dickson's line, are full this season to overflowing. Such give the fact to day, but have not space to comment upon the coming consequences of this practical non-intercourse system.

**THE RECORD OF KNOW-NOTHING IN PENNSYLVANIA.**

The Cleveland Plaindealer makes up the record of Know Nothing infamy as follows: "It has weakened in the American people their reverence for the purity of the ballot-box, by teaching and instigating bands of men to violate and trample it in the dust."

"It has weakened in the citizens the love of republican institutions, by the familiarizing them with organizations subversive of republican principles."

"It has poisoned society, and has diffused distrust, suspicion, and hatred throughout the social circle, by administering oaths binding on the taker even in his social relations."

"It has arrayed one portion of our fellow-citizens in deadly and lasting hostility to the other, and has thereby planted the seeds of future riots and bloodshed."

"It has checked the growth of liberty in Europe, by putting in the mouths of its despots arguments against the freedom and tolerance of republican institutions."

"It has profaned the sacred home of religion, by an appeal to the weak and miserable prejudices of faggot-burning fanaticism—violated in its latter and spirit the teachings of the Bible, scorned the ordinary promptings of a generous soul, the humanity and feelings of mercy."

"It has taught men to think lightly of treason to the general government, by administering oaths to violate the constitution, by the introduction of religious tests and the tests of birthplace."

"It has been false to the prosperity of the great West, by attempting to drive from our midst those enterprising men who have in part built its public works, tilled its fields, and been a controlling element of rapid and astonishing increase in wealth and population."

"It has weakened the bonds of society and shaken our government to its very foundation, by the instigation of numerous and bloody riots, repeated violations of the purity of the ballot-box in Cincinnati, Louisville, and Kansas, the destruction of valuable property, the most atrocious murders of innocent men, and the burning in flames of weak and defenceless women and children."

"It has struck a heavy blow at government, religion, society, morality, and every thing that honest men and republicans hold dear."

"Such is the brief history of that short-lived but desperate organization—the Know Nothing party. It is spurned in the bosom of every honest man; it lives in the fears of every mother, and every child in the land can recount its horrors. History and tradition will hand down to posterity its intense iniquity. Its name will be Anathema. Let its misdeeds go down to succeeding generations in the condensed and expressive phrase, 'The infamy of Know Nothingism.'"

**"The Second Sober Thought."**  
The news from Pennsylvania is truly cheering. She echoes back the glorious shout of triumph that has gone up from Georgia, over the Dark Lantern hosts.

This has the old Keystone State proved her devotion to the Constitution, and to the sacred principles of civil and religious freedom. In every great crisis of the country, she has shown herself worthy of her proud designation—the Keystone of the federal arch of sister States.

The Democracy of that State stood square up to the Kansas Bill, in opposition to the Free Soil and Know Nothing faction, which freely denounced it as an iniquity, and loudly cried out for its repeal, and for the restoration of the Missouri restriction.

This is "the second sober thought" of a people who beat down the Democracy at the late election by near forty thousand votes. This was under the first impulse of an excitement in which Know Nothingism played a conspicuous part, in deluding the honest and patriotic masses.

But reflection has come to the rescue of the Constitution, and the people of Pennsylvania now stand by the South in this Kansas question, notwithstanding the Passmore Williamson excitement, had full play upon the popular passion of that State.

Pennsylvania is a good reflex of the popular sentiment of the nation. She has voted every time for the successful candidate for President, thus showing that her sympathies were with the national heart and mind. And this fact in her history, gives fair ground for the presumption, that as goes Pennsylvania in the great issues now before the public mind, so will go the people of this great Union. Well done Old Pennsylvania. Constitutional.

**Defeat of Know-Nothingism in Georgia.**

From Augusta Constitutionalist & Republic.  
The election on Monday last, has placed upon the forehead of Know-Nothingism in Georgia, the unmistakable brand of the popular condemnation. The rebuke is signal, emphatic and we believe final. Georgia has recorded her voice, in characters of blazing light, against Know Nothingism in all its odious features, both as regards its forms of organization in Secret Lodges, and affiliated Councils, united under a great central head, with the secrecy, the oaths, the obligations, the degrees and discipline, the grips and signs and passwords, and as regards its leading and avowed aims of National and State policy. The former, the mere paraphernalia of flummery and humbug intended to cajole, to beguile and to tie down the honest citizen and deprive him of his free agency—the latter intended to undermine and finally break down the Constitutional bulwarks erected by the Fathers of the Republic, for the protection of the citizen of every clime and of every religion, who links his destiny with Republicanism and religious freedom on our soil—Know Nothingism, in its inside forms and its outside developments—Know Nothingism, is alike rejected and condemned in Georgia. The vote is but an imperfect indication of the popular

disgust with Know-Nothingism; for during the canvass, it suited its attitudes and changed its colors, and resorted to adroit ploys in different localities in the State, to meet every exigency of the local sentiment. It showed, too, in some counties, a fictitious strength. In some counties it was bolstered up by the popularity and influence of men who, while professing not sanctioning its principles, allowed themselves to be used in its behalf.

Again, side issues were suddenly sprung up to distract the public mind from the main question. Prejudices against Gov. Johnson, growing out of past party relations and party contests, were appealed to, and with effect—Misrepresentations and distortions of facts, in regard to the management of the State Rail Road, were plentifully circulated in pamphlets and handbills, and votes were influenced thereby. But with all these drawbacks, the sentiment of Georgia has spoken with crushing effects against Know Nothingism.

Georgia responds to the glorious voice of Old Virginia. She stands by her Southern sisters, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas. She repudiates Know Nothingism with its oaths and its obligations, its Northern associations, its proscriptive sentiments, and its narrow-minded intolerance, as uncongential to Southern liberty, to Southern interest, to civil and religious liberty, and to Constitutional rights.

Now the prospect brightens, and the South may become, on the paramount question of the day, "one party and one people."

**SEPARATION OF THE CANADAS.**

There is at Toronto, Canada, a secret political society called repealers, whose avowed object is to secure the repeal of the union of the two Canadas, but who are supposed to have in view subsequent annexations to the United States. Two of the counties on the St. Lawrence have already petitioned to Queen for the separation of the Canadas, and there are unmistakable signs of a strong "movement" for this object.

**A BLOODY DEED.**—A correspondent from Tellair county, writes us that on the 4th inst, John Quinn of that county eloped with Miss Martha Wilcox, the daughter of Woodson Wilcox, of Tellair county, and carried her into Coffee county, to the house of Mr. John Hill, where they were married by Alex. Mobley, a Justice of the Inferior Court.

After they had been united, the youthful couple started for the house of the bridegroom's father, but while passing a small creek on the road, John Quinn, the bridegroom, was shot in the back and instantly killed. His wife went back to the next house, which was Mr. Johnathan Ashley's, and gave the information that her husband had been killed.

Suspicion rests upon the father of the young lady, and he has given bond for his appearance at the next Superior Court of Tellair.

[Thomasville Georgian 25th inst.]

**CONDUCT OF THE FREE BLACKS AT THE NORTH.**—Of all the papers in the world, we should have expected the New York Tribune to be the last to represent the true condition of the free blacks of the North. And yet, even that violent Abolition sheet, in its issue of Saturday last, thus portrays the character of this class of the Northern community.

"Nine tenths of the free blacks have no idea of setting themselves to work except as the hirelings and servants of white men; no idea of building a church, or accomplishing any other serious enterprise except through the agency of the whites. As a class, the blacks are indolent, improvident, servile and licentious; and their inveterate habit of appealing to white benevolence or compassion whenever they realize a want or encounter a difficulty, is an eminently base and enervating. If they could never more obtain a dollar until they shall have earned it, many of them would suffer and some perhaps starve; but on the whole, they would do better and improve faster than may now be reasonably expected."

**Mrs. LEVERT IN PARIS.**—From scenes of universal gaiety our fair countrywoman writes thus pleasantly of her reception and engagements: "Last night we attended a magnificent ball at the palace of the Count and Countess Walawski on the banks of the Seine, near to the Chamber of Deputies. The count was for a time the Minister to England, and I was introduced to them at Queen Victoria's state ball in Buckingham Palace. He is now Minister of Foreign Affairs and a very distinguished looking person; and his Countess, a pretty little woman, gave us a charming reception."

Twelve rooms were opened—the most splendid in Europe—and far surpassing those of the Tuileries of the Hotel de Ville. They are each hung with a different color of silk damask, and gilded until they shone like the palace of the Gold King. The chandeliers are indescribably beautiful, and are formed of large clusters of flowers from the centre of which the light descends. Just beneath a grand one, indeed, fashioned of white lilies, stood an elegant crimson divan, the centre of which was a perfect bank of bright-bued verbenas, geraniums, hebeles, and other flowers. Around this lovely spot the ladies clustered, bright as the flowers more at ease, if not more graceful. This was in the recep-

tion room, the largest of all, and in the midst the countless stood to receive her guests. It was a lovely scene as I approached the Countess, who cordially received and welcomed me to Paris. Seated close to her I had an admirable opportunity of witnessing the entrance of the distinguished guests, and a full display of the brilliant and singular costumes. The ladies' dresses were charming. They are all of light materials, covered with flowers, embroidered or placed on the dresses in brilliant bouquets.

Few army officers were present, but guests from all the nations of Europe, Asia and even Africa, for there were several Egyptians present, dark as our belle, but with straight hair and dressed in Paris style, though retaining, like the Turkish Ambassador, the head dress, or 'fez,' of scarlet cloth.

**Frightful Ravages of the Cholera in Florence.**

A letter from Florence gives very terrible accounts of the ravages of the cholera. No less than 11,000 persons have, it is stated been carried off in the month of August. The population of the city, which is on an average 100,000, is now reduced to 60,000 by death and flight. The Grand Duke must be said to his credit, has set a noble example. Although his family has left, he remains himself, and clad in the black veil of the Fraternity of Mercy, he sometimes assists in the burial of the dead. It is positively affirmed in this letter that ten persons were lately buried alive. The horrible fact was brought to light in this way: An Italian warehouse keeper in Talazzuolo (a suburb of Florence) was buried for dead in the Trespiano cemetery with many other supposed corpses, in a common grave. He awoke to a sense of consciousness, and so thin was the covering of sandy earth above him that he made his way out to the surface. Still weak, he lived for three days on roots in the forest which surround the grave yard. At last he recovered strength sufficient to reach his house, where he startled his family, who were in mourning for him. He assured them that he distinctly felt the bodies of numerous people interred with him moving about. The grave was consequently opened, and it was found that many (ten in number, as I have said) had stirred, and several of them had bitten their fingers in agony, and otherwise injured themselves. They were all dead when the investigation was made. The utmost excitement prevailed on the subject among the population.

**MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—A Noble Dog.—A dispute arose between a shoemaker and his wife in New York a short time since, whilst he was sitting on his bench at work, when he all at once sprung upon her with a knife, and stabbed her several times. She was not dead at last accounts, but her recovery was considered impossible. He then fled from the house, followed by a large Newfoundland dog belonging to him, and proceeded to the river and jumped in for the purpose of drowning himself. He was dragged out, however, by the dog, before he had accomplished his purpose. He then caught the dog, and with the same knife with which he had never let go, deliberately cut its throat, and again jumped into the river, and succeeded in accomplishing what the more noble brute had prevented him from doing at first.

**HYMENAEAL.**

**MARRIAGE.**—On Wednesday the 17th inst. by Rev. E. T. Smith, Mr. LAWSON A. WEAVER, to Miss BARNARD A. LUTHEWEAT, all of this place.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Printer's for the shape of some large sheets of wedding cake; and most heartily wish the happy pair a long and useful and joyous life.

**MARRIED.**—On Thursday the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. D. Hopper, Mr. Wm. HICKMAN of Cherokee Co. to Miss MARY C. PRATER, daughter of J. B. Prater, of Benton Co.

The receipt of the Printer's fee is acknowledged, and his best wishes for the health, prosperity and happiness of the wedded pair respectfully tendered.

**OBITUARY.**

**DIED.**—In this county, Sept. 18th, NANCY BARR, consort of Wm. Barr, aged, 77 years.

Also WILLIAM BARR, on the 19th, aged 79 years; only 15 hours difference in their deaths, they were both buried in one grave, side by side, they had lived together 55 years, both members of the Methodist Church, for 30 years—died happy in the enjoyment of their acceptance with God.

On the 20th, Infant daughter of Moses L. & M. A. Barr.

On the 23d—NANCY DONALD, in the 74 year of her age—had been a member of the Presbyterian Church, for more than 50 years. Her husband, Mather Donald, died in Tennessee many years ago; a worthy Minister of the Presbyterian Church. Sister Donald was the mother of Mrs. M. A. Barr.

On the 25th, MARGARET A. BARR, in the 44th year of her age, wife of Col. M. L. Barr. Sister Barr had been a member of the Church a number of years and died happy in the enjoyment of the blessing of grace.

On the 27th, MOSES D. BARR, son of M. L. & M. A. Barr, in his 10th year.

Also on the same day, ELIZABETH, infant son of W. M. & Nancy Taylor and a grand-son of Margaret A. Barr.

Thus we see, seven of the same family connection, have died in the same community, in the short space of nine days. The ways of providence are truly mysterious; yet we are constrained to say, the Lord does right, and every thing works together for good to them that love God.

J. E. G.  
Eastaboga Ala. Oct. 17th, '55



**\$25 Reward.**  
**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**  
A fine black mare, 5 years old, next spring, marked where the saddle rests on her back of a bay color. Her tail and main was shaved, the main in scollups. I will give the above reward to any person who will return her to me, at my residence near Weegee post office, or a reasonable reward for information that will lead to her recovery.  
**JOHN I. BURGESS.**  
Oct. 23, 1855.—4t.

**Holloway's Pills.** An undoubted remedy for Asthma.—Mr. Ellis Wilson, of Brooklyn, New York, had for five years very severe attacks of asthma, which deprived him of bodily rest night and day; the cough at times almost choked him and caused him continually to spit blood; he was never safe either eating or drinking, and his family was distressed beyond measure to see him gradually reduced to almost a skeleton. Holloway's Pills, in his case, were as usual efficacious. This gentleman used them for eleven weeks, after which he expected a perfect cure; he feels himself stronger now than he has been for the last fifteen years.

No. 12  
**WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.**

**H. G. FARRELL'S**  
**Celebrated Arabian Liniment.**  
Never in my life have I had so much pleasure, in doing any thing as in giving this certificate to the world, and I hope it may be the cause of thousands of my fellow-creatures being relieved from that dreadful disease, rheumatism. My wife has been afflicted with it for twenty years, most of the time suffering excruciating pains in every part of her body. Having no appetite whatever, she was reduced to almost a skeleton. So violent were the pains that she seldom could sleep without taking large doses of opium. Every joint was swollen very much, and her knees, hands, and neck, covered with large lumps. She could do no kind of work, the sinews and muscles being so hard and contracted that her limbs were drawn together, so that she was obliged to be in bed constantly. In this condition she had been for twenty years, without ever getting any relief from every thing she used, until she commenced the use of H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT, the first bottle of which produced a great change. She has now used five bottles, and the swellings have nearly all gone down; pain has entirely left her; she sleeps well and soundly; is more fleshy than ever she was in her life; has an excellent appetite, and spins and sews all day. By the use of a few bottles more she must be as well as ever she was. If any one doubts this wonderful cure, he has only to call at my residence near Peoria, and learn the circumstances from my wife's own lips, or he can further inquire of any of my neighbors.  
**SAMUEL ELSON.**

**H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT** is also an excellent remedy for palsy, sprains, bruises, cramps, chilblains, burns, pains, toothache, sore eyes, etc., and in horses or cattle is the best remedy in the world where an external application is required.

**Look out for Counterfeits!**  
The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because its having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. The sure way to get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S, and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Sold by H. G. Farrell & Co., Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Roanoke; J. W. Bucher, Weegee; Baker & H. E. Alexander, Arabacoeche. By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria. William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

**AGENTS WANTED** in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.  
Oct. 23, 1855.

**CLARK & COOLEY,**  
**GROCERS**  
AND  
**Commission Merchants.**  
ARE now in receipt of their Fall supply, consisting in part of  
Bagging, Rope, Twine,  
Sugars and Syrups,  
Whiskys of all kinds;  
Brandy and Wines of the best  
vintages.

We are also Agents for **Virginia Manufactured Tobacco**, and Importers of **Spanish Cigars**.  
We ask a call and trial.  
Rome, Ga. Oct. 23, 1855.—1y

**LIVERY STABLE,**  
BY WM. RAMEY,  
Near the Choice House, Broad st.  
Oct. 23, '55. Rome, Ga.

**JOB WORK,**  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

**SLOAN, HAWKINS, & CO.**  
**ROME, GEORGIA.**  
Are still their old stand, and always keep on hand a full assortment of  
**Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,**  
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF  
**GROCERIES.**  
Purchasers will do well to call and examine our Stock.  
A. M. SLOAN,  
B. F. HAWKINS,  
W. SCOTT.  
Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

**ETO WAH STABLES**  
Near the Rail Road Depot,  
ROME, GEO.  
HACKS leave every Sunday morning on the arrival of the Jacksonville stage, connecting with the mail train on the Georgia State Road.  
WM. KETCHAM.  
Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

**W. E. ALEXANDER & CO.**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line.  
**30,000 lbs. Prime Bacon** now in store.  
**5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard** now in store.  
Depository Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.  
Rome, Ga., Oct. 23, 1855.

**JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. PITNER,**  
**STANFORD & PITNER,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
**GROCERS,**  
And General Dealers in  
**Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery,**  
**BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,**  
**BALE ROPE, WINES,**  
**LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.**  
Rome, Georgia.  
\* \* All kinds of Country Produce, Provisions, &c., bought and sold, or received and sold on Commission.  
REFERENCES.  
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., } Charleston.  
O. J. Chaffee, }  
H. and W. Williams, }  
J. S. Bones & Co., } Augusta.  
Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

**FALL AND WINTER Goods.**  
**CHEAP STORE.**  
**STIPES & ROWLAND**  
Received daily a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods suitable for all purposes—please call and look for yourselves.  
October 9, 1855.

**The State of Alabama,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special Term, Oct. 18th, A. D. 1855.

**THIS** day came A. J. Slayton, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Arthur Slayton, dec'd, and filed his petition in writing, for an order of sale to sell the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of  
**Seven likely Negroes,**  
and other personal property; also the following described lands, belonging to said estate, lying in said county, to-wit: lying in the North east corner of the south half of section 21, township 15 of range 9 east in the coast land district, in the county of Benton and State of Alabama, containing 99 acres—bounded on the east by E. Simmons' land and on the west by Adams' land. Also forty six acres adjoining the above tract of land, making in all one hundred and fifty acres more or less, known as the Slayton Farm, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, and for division among the heirs and legatees of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 3d day of December next be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, notifying all persons interested to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county on Wednesday the 3d day of December next, and show cause why said real estate and personal property should not be ordered to be sold in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

Witness, A. Woods Judge of said court, at office in the town of Jacksonville on this 18th day of October, A. D. 1855.  
Attest, A. Woods, Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 23, '55

**RIGHT OFF FOR TEXAS.**  
The undersigned will offer for sale at his present residence, five miles East of Jacksonville, on Wednesday, the 7th day of November next to the highest bidder, the following property to-wit:—Corn Fodder, Hay, Oats, Potatoes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Pork & Stock Hogs.

**HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN**  
Furniture of all sorts.  
**BLACKSMITH & FARMING TOOLS.**  
Probably Cotton in the seed and in the patch.  
**N. H. MULLINS.**  
N. B. All persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle; and those having demands against me will present them by that time.  
N. H. M.  
Oct. 10, '55.

**Barbours for the Million!**  
**JOSEPH KAHN & BRO.**  
Are now receiving their beautiful and extensive stock of  
**FALL & WINTER GOODS.**  
The largest and most fashionable assortment ever brought to this market. In LADIES  
**DRESS GOODS**  
They have a beautiful variety of Silks, French and English Merinos, Cashmeres, DeLaines, (all wool) Cloaks, Mantillas, Embroideries, Hosiery, Ribbons, &c.  
Their Stock of **GENTLEMEN'S WEAR** is very attractive, embracing the finest variety of  
**READY MADE CLOTHING**  
Ever exhibited in this place. The entire stock was made to order in the latest style and of the best materials.  
They have also on hand some well selected **Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.** Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Brogans.  
**GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.** The finest **TOBACCO & SEGARS.**  
**WATCHES & JEWELRY.**  
A splendid assortment of Jewelry, and almost every species of Fancy Goods likely to be called for. The time and care taken in the selection of their present stock, their extensive acquaintance in the eastern cities, and the large amount of Goods bought in connection with other extensive establishments, will enable this firm to give great bargains to all who may favor them with a call.  
Oct. 9, 1855.

**SPLendid STOCK OF Fall & Winter DRY GOODS.**  
**A. R. SMITH**  
Is just receiving and opening a large and well assorted Stock of GOODS, of the latest Styles and Fashions of the most durable materials, consisting in part of the following articles: A fine stock of **LADIES DRESS GOODS**, consisting of Merinos, DeLaines, Shawls of various kinds, Silks, Hosiery and Handkerchiefs, (a variety) English and French Prints, (latest style) Bleached Domestic, Shirtings and Sheerings, Bonnets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Edgings, Insertings, &c. Also, Gentlemen's Dress Goods, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Sattinets and Flannels.  
**READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
Coats, Vests, Cravats, Lunen and Marino Shirts & Drawers.  
**Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery and Crockery.**  
Also a great variety of other articles, suitable to this market, in fact a larger stock than heretofore purchased, which have been bought on good terms and will be sold on the most accommodating terms to all who will give us a call.  
**ALSO.** A good article of Brandy, Wines and Whiskey, Candies, Segars and Tobacco, which I retail in the stand formerly occupied by A. R. Smith & Co., now superintended by A. Cantrell, Esq., Jacksonville, Oct. 9, 1855.

**Administrators Notice.**  
A LL persons indebted to the estate of David J. Thomas, dec'd, upon which letters of administration were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 5th day of September, 1855, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against the estate will present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.  
D. T. RYAN, Adm'r.  
Sep. 18, 1855.—3m

**The State of Alabama,**  
**ST. CLAIR COUNTY.**  
Probate Court of said County, Sept. 18th the 23d, A. D. 1855.  
Ellen Bothwell, Adm'r.  
Peyton Rowan, & Adms.  
Aleneth Byers, }  
James G. C. Bothwell, et. al. heirs at law of James J. Bothwell, dec'd.

**WHEREAS,** Ellen Bothwell, Adm'r and Peyton Rowan & Aleneth Byers, Adm'r's of the estate of James J. Bothwell, dec'd, have filed their application in the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Alabama, to sell the real estate of said James J. Bothwell, dec'd, for distribution, and the 2nd Monday in November next set for hearing said application; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James G. C. Bothwell, a Lunatic and heir at law of the said James J. Bothwell, deceased, is of lawful age and a non-resident of the State of Alabama aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week, for three consecutive weeks requiring the aforesaid James G. C. Bothwell to appear in this court on the 2nd Monday the 12th day of November next—and notice is hereby given accordingly; A. D. 1855.  
24th day of September, A. D. 1855.  
**ROSS PHILLIPS,**  
Oct. 2. Judge of Probate.

**AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S GROCERIES,**  
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.  
FOR SALE. Oct. 16.

**The State of Alabama,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
Probate Court for Benton County, Ala. Regular Term, October 8th, A. D. 1855.

**THIS** day came Moses L. Barr and presented a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and Testament of William Barr, dec'd, late of said County, and presents the same for probate in said Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret Martin formerly Margaret Barr and now the wife of John Martin resides in the State of Texas, Johnathan N. Barr resides in the State of Missouri, Jane Barr resides in Benton County Ala. Sarah Ann Eliza Barr formerly Sarah Ann Eliza Barr and now the wife of Henry Radar resides in Benton County Ala. All of whom are of lawful age. It is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 12th day of November next be set for the hearing and determining upon said application, and that notice thereof be given to said non resident heirs at law and legatees of said testator by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville in said County for three successive weeks prior to the day set for the hearing said application.  
Attest A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 16 1855.

**The State of Alabama,**  
**ST. CLAIR COUNTY.**  
Probate Court, September the 25th, A. D. 1855.  
John Collins, Adm'r.  
vs.  
Wyatt Seales, et. al. heirs of James Seales, dec'd.  
**WHEREAS** John Collins, administrator of the Estate of James Seales, dec'd, has filed in court his application, in the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Alabama, to sell the Real Estate of said James Seales, dec'd, for distribution, and the 2nd Monday in November next set for hearing said application; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jane Stracener and her husband Jonathan Stracener, Wyatt Seales and James Seales, heirs at law of the said James Seales, dec'd, are of lawful age and nonresidents of the State of Alabama aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for three successive weeks requiring the aforesaid Jane Stracener and her husband Jonathan Stracener, Wyatt Seales and James Seales to appear in this court on the 2nd Monday the 12th day of November next, 1855, to answer said application; and notice is hereby given accordingly. This 25th September, A. D. 1855.  
**ROSS PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate.**  
Oct. 9.

**The State of Alabama,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
TAKEN up and posted before Spartan Allen, Esq. by Samuel Green, a certain estate Gray Mare Mule about 12 years old, about 13 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands perceptible except a small bone or knot on her right jaw, about one inch long—appraised to fifty dollars before G. W. Wells and R. S. Green this 13th day of Oct. 1855.  
Oct. 16. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
Probate Court for Benton County, Alabama. Special Term, October 4th, A. D. 1855.

**THIS** day came Spartan Allen, and presented a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and Testament of J. A. Gunter, dec'd, late of said County, and presents the same for Probate in said Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret Gunter, wife of John Gunter, resides in Pickens District, South Carolina, William Gunter resides in Cherokee county, Georgia, Mary Burroughs and her husband Elijah Burroughs, resides in Anderson District, South Carolina; John B. Gunter in Jackson Parish, State of Louisiana, Susan Matilda Gunter in Pickens District, South Carolina, Martha Jane Hamet, wife of John Hamet in Pickens District, South Carolina, Eliza Ann Harriet Roberts, wife of Elias Roberts in Greenville District, South Carolina; all of lawful age, and Andrew Earle Gunter, George Washington Gunter and Miles Osburn Gunter reside in Pickens District South Carolina, who are minors under the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the court that Tuesday the 30th day of October, inst. 1855, be set for the hearing and determining upon said application; and that notice thereof be given to said non resident heirs at law, of said testator, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks prior to the day set for hearing said application.  
Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 6.

**AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S GROCERIES,**  
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.  
FOR SALE. Oct. 16.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
Probate Court for Benton County, Ala. Regular Term, October 8th, A. D. 1855.

**THIS** day came Moses L. Barr and presented a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and Testament of William Barr, dec'd, late of said County, and presents the same for probate in said Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret Martin formerly Margaret Barr and now the wife of John Martin resides in the State of Texas, Johnathan N. Barr resides in the State of Missouri, Jane Barr resides in Benton County Ala. Sarah Ann Eliza Barr formerly Sarah Ann Eliza Barr and now the wife of Henry Radar resides in Benton County Ala. All of whom are of lawful age. It is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 12th day of November next be set for the hearing and determining upon said application, and that notice thereof be given to said non resident heirs at law and legatees of said testator by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville in said County for three successive weeks prior to the day set for the hearing said application.  
Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 16 1855.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
Probate Court for Benton County, Ala. Regular Term, October 8th, A. D. 1855.

**THIS** day came Moses L. Barr and presented a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and Testament of William Barr, dec'd, late of said County, and presents the same for probate in said Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret Martin formerly Margaret Barr and now the wife of John Martin resides in the State of Texas, Johnathan N. Barr resides in the State of Missouri, Jane Barr resides in Benton County Ala. Sarah Ann Eliza Barr formerly Sarah Ann Eliza Barr and now the wife of Henry Radar resides in Benton County Ala. All of whom are of lawful age. It is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 12th day of November next be set for the hearing and determining upon said application, and that notice thereof be given to said non resident heirs at law and legatees of said testator by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville in said County for three successive weeks prior to the day set for the hearing said application.  
Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 16 1855.

**AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S GROCERIES,**  
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.  
FOR SALE. Oct. 16.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
Probate Court for Benton County, Ala. Regular Term, October 8th, A. D. 1855.

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Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 16 1855.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**ST. CLAIR COUNTY.**  
Probate Court, September the 25th, A. D. 1855.  
John Collins, Adm'r.  
vs.  
Wyatt Seales, et. al. heirs of James Seales, dec'd.  
**WHEREAS** John Collins, administrator of the Estate of James Seales, dec'd, has filed in court his application, in the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Alabama, to sell the Real Estate of said James Seales, dec'd, for distribution, and the 2nd Monday in November next set for hearing said application; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jane Stracener and her husband Jonathan Stracener, Wyatt Seales and James Seales, heirs at law of the said James Seales, dec'd, are of lawful age and nonresidents of the State of Alabama aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for three successive weeks requiring the aforesaid Jane Stracener and her husband Jonathan Stracener, Wyatt Seales and James Seales to appear in this court on the 2nd Monday the 12th day of November next, 1855, to answer said application; and notice is hereby given accordingly. This 25th September, A. D. 1855.  
**ROSS PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate.**  
Oct. 9.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
TAKEN up and posted before Spartan Allen, Esq. by Samuel Green, a certain estate Gray Mare Mule about 12 years old, about 13 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands perceptible except a small bone or knot on her right jaw, about one inch long—appraised to fifty dollars before G. W. Wells and R. S. Green this 13th day of Oct. 1855.  
Oct. 16. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
Probate Court for Benton County, Ala. Regular Term, October 8th, A. D. 1855.

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Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 16 1855.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
Probate Court for Benton County, Ala. Regular Term, October 8th, A. D. 1855.

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Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 16 1855.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
Probate Court for Benton County, Ala. Regular Term, October 8th, A. D. 1855.

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Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 16 1855.

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**BENTON COUNTY.**  
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Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 16 1855.

**AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S GROCERIES,**  
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.  
FOR SALE. Oct. 16.

**GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.**  
**JACOBS CORDIAL.**  
CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS CHOLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM, BOWEL DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA.

ALSO ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES.  
**MOST ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.**  
The Virtues of Jacobs Cordial are too well known to require Eulogiums.  
1. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhœa. 7. It cures Painful Menstruation.  
2. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. 8. It relieves Pain in the Back & Loins.  
3. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhœa. 9. It counteracts Nervousness & Despondency.  
4. It relieves the severest Colic. 10. It restores Irregularities.  
5. It cures Cholera Morbus. 11. It dispels gloomy and Hysterical Feelings.  
6. It cures Cholera Infantum. 12. It is an admirable Tonic.

**A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonial, &c.**  
"I have used Jacobs Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient and in my judgment, a valuable remedy."  
**HON. MIRIAM WALKER,**  
Judge of Supreme Court Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacobs Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be viz. A SOVEREIGN REMEDY."  
**WM. H. USINGERWOOD,**  
Formerly Judge Sup'r Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleas ure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy decidedly superior to anything else ever tried by me."  
**A. A. GAULDING,**  
Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used 'Jacobs Cordial' in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the diseases for which it is compounded."  
**MILAS G. DOBBS,**  
Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, 'Jacobs Cordial' must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations."  
**A. FLEMING,** Cashier Marine and Fire Ins. Bk, Griffin.

"This efficient remedy is travelling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed the columns of Russia, and gaining commendations wherever used,"  
**Georgia Jeffersonian,** May 19, 1853.  
**WM. W. BLISS & CO.**

For Sale by  
Jas. L. Cooper & Co. Huntsville; Lewis L. Armette Triana; A. J. Wood New Hope; P. P. Hale New Market; A. W. Haynes, do. do. J. B. Cloyd, Whitesburg.—Whole Sale Agents—Haviland, Risley & Co. Augusta—Haviland, Harrell & Co. Charleston.  
October 16, 1855.

**JOHNSON & STEELE**  
**GROCERY MERCHANTS,**  
**SELMA, ALA.**

F. L. JOHNSON would return his sincere thanks to his friends for the kind and liberal manner with which they have patronized him during the past two years he has been in business in Selma, and would also announce to them that he has associated with him in the business, Mr. S. P. STEELE, and has removed into the new & commodious store on the east corner of the Selma Central Depot Ware House, opposite Wm. Johnson's old corner, where they will be happy to wait upon former customers and friends and the public generally. Our stock on hand is large, complete and well assorted, and comprises everything usual & found in a wholesale and retail establishment.

Such as BAGGING, ROPE, & TWINE,  
**SUGARS** of all descriptions,  
**SYRUPS, SALT, TOBACCO,** in foil and small plugs;  
**BACON, CINCINNATI;**  
**LARD, FLOUR, MACKEREL & SALMON,** in bbls. and kits;  
**POPPLES,** in gallon, half and quart jars;  
**BROOMS, NAILS, POWDER,** in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters;  
**SHOT, &c., &c.**

The attention of Planters is respectfully called to our stock before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident that from unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled to place them in every respect.  
Selma, July 24, 1855.

**R. N. PHILPOT, J. M. LAPSLEY**  
**PHILPOT & LAPSLEY,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDING**  
**SELMA, ALA.**

I will be pleased to see any of my friends or acquaintances at Messrs. Philpot and Lapsley's where I may always be found, prepared to furnish Groceries of all sorts, Bagging, Rope &c. at low prices. All orders carefully and promptly attended to.  
**JOS. HARBIE, of Talladega,**  
Selma, Oct. 2, 1855.—1y.

**The Practice of Medicine,**  
In its Various Departments,  
by  
**DR. W. W. ANDERSON,**  
In Benton County, 7 miles east of Arabacoeche, Randolph Co., Ala.  
May 1, 1855.—1y.

**HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY!**  
**Jasper County Academy Lottery!**  
[By Authority of the State of Georgia.]  
Macon, Georgia.  
To be Drawn November 8th, 1855.  
When prizes amounting to  
**\$50,000!**

**CLASS C.**  
WILL be distributed according to the following Grand and unprecedented Scheme, in public, at **CONGRESS HALL,** Macon, Ga. under the sworn Superintendence of Col. George M. Logan and Jas. A. Nisbet, Esq.  
The Manager announces his determination to make this the most popular Lottery in the world, and challenges comparison as to chances to draw Prizes with any other Lottery.  
Every Prize drawn at each drawing and paid when due in full without deduction.

1 Prize of : : \$12,000  
1 " : : 5,000  
1 " : : 3,000  
1 " : : 2,000  
1 " : : 1,500  
1 " : : 1,200  
1 " : : 1,000  
10 " : : 4,000  
10 " : : 150  
12 " : : 120  
20 " : : 100  
60 " : : 50  
256 " : : 25  
23 Approximation Prizes \$800

**ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.**  
Orders strictly confidential. Drawing sent to order.  
Registered money letters at my risk: Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. Whole Tickets \$5; Halves \$4; Quarters \$2.  
Address **JAMES F. WINTER,** Manager, Macon, Ga.  
Sept. 3, 1855.

**P. J. WEAVER.**  
**Selma, Ala.**  
**GENERAL DEALER IN**  
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,  
Ready Made Clothing,  
**HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,**  
Hardware Cutlery & Guns,  
Carriages, Smith's & Farmers Tools,  
Carrriage & Waggon Materials,  
and Trimmings of all kinds.  
**BOOKS & STATIONERY**  
Crockery & Glass Ware,  
**Wood & Stone Ware**  
Groceries, and Produce of all Kinds,  
Bagging, Rope & Twine.  
—ALSO—  
A fine Stock of Carriages and Buggies.

Cotton purchased, or Cash advances made on Cotton







# Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 45.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY OCTOBER 30, 1855.

Whole No. 986

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY  
J. F. GRANT,  
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to  
discontinue will be considered an en-  
gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-  
rearages are paid.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or  
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents  
per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the  
 foregoing rates.  
Announcement of Candidates \$3.  
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per  
square.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.  
Hight, McHenry & Co.,  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic  
Dry Goods,  
27, HAYNE ST.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 15, 1854.—1y.

WOODWARD & WHITE  
Are receiving their supply of  
FALL & WINTER  
GOODS,  
To which they respectfully invite  
public attention. Please call.  
Jacksonville Ala. Oct 2, 1855.—6t.

J. & J. B. FORNEY,  
INVITE the attention of their cus-  
tomers and the public generally to  
their SPLENDID STOCK OF  
Fall & Winter  
GOODS

Embracing the newest and most desir-  
able styles. Particular attention is re-  
quested to their unsurpassed vari-  
ety of

DRESS FABRICS;  
Ladies Cloaks, Talmas,  
Bonnets, &c.  
A complete assortment of Men's Boys'  
and Youths'.

CLOTHING,  
and every other description of FASH-  
IONABLE goods usually kept in this  
market.

It is believed that no house in the  
country can offer superior inducements,  
as their stock far surpasses all former  
efforts.

They offer great inducements to cash  
& prompt buyers, & respectfully request  
a call from all such, as they are deter-  
mined to sell at very low rates.  
Sept. 25, 1855.—4t

WINTER GOODS.  
We are daily receiving our Fall and  
Winter supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY  
GOODS,  
which have been purchased with  
taste and judgment at the lowest  
market rates and selling for Cash  
or punctual credit, on the most im-  
proved terms. We respectfully invite  
a call from those who wish to buy good  
goods at fair prices and as we are par-  
ticularly in want of money we will be  
thankful for liberal payments on due  
debts.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.  
Oct. 10, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARBY,  
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL  
ENGINEER,  
Surveyor & Architect.  
POST OFFICE BOX 33, GA.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY  
PRACTICE in copartnership in  
the several Courts of Benton  
county.

Office at JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jack-  
sonville, and can be consulted at  
all times on the business of the  
firm.—He will also attend the Cir-  
cuit Courts of DeKalb and of the  
Counties adjoining to Benton.  
March 14, 1854.—1y.

Oxford Female Academy.  
The next session of this in-  
stitution, under the superin-  
tendence of Miss Clementine  
Snow, will commence on Monday the  
22nd of October inst.

RATES OF TUITION.  
Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c. \$6 00  
Elements of Arithmetic, English  
Grammar, Geography & Philo-  
sophy, &c. : : : : : 8 00  
Arithmetic, Grammar, History,  
Physiology, & Natural Histo-  
ry : : : : : 12 00  
Natural and Mental Philosophy,  
Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic  
and Algebra, &c. : : : : 16 00  
No deduction for lost time, except in  
cases of protracted illness.  
Oxford, Ala. Oct. 9, 1855.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S  
GROCERIES,  
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.  
FOR SALE.  
Oct. 16.

C. C. Porter  
Resident Surgeon Dentist,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN  
THOMASON & HAYDEN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
ASHVILLE, ALA.

Will pay strict attention to all busi-  
ness entrusted to their care in the  
counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby,  
Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and  
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of  
the State.  
Jan. 20, '54.

FOSTER & CALDWELL,  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
Will practice in copartnership  
in the Circuit & Chancery Courts  
of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and  
Cherokee.

Address JOHN FOSTER, Jackson-  
ville, Ala.  
J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff,  
May 15, 1855.—1y.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

Will promptly attend to all busi-  
ness entrusted to him, in this, and  
adjoining counties.  
March 7, 1854.—1y.

James A. McCampbell,  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.  
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,  
Attorney at Law  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
Will attend promptly to all busi-  
ness confided to him in the courts  
of Benton and the adjacent counties.  
Office, north-east corner of the Court  
House, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Dec. 3, 53.—y.

LAW NOTICE.  
SAMUEL H. LUKENS,  
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery  
Will practice Law in Benton &  
adjoining Counties, and also in the  
Supreme Court of the State of Ala.  
All business entrusted to his care  
will receive prompt attention.  
Office, corner room in the Selma  
and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Ben-  
ton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLIC-  
ITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Having located in Oxford, Ben-  
ton County, Ala. will give  
prompt attention to all business  
entrusted to his management.  
May 2, 1853.—1y.

Whalley & Ellis,  
Have associated themselves in  
the Practice of the Law.  
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,  
Alabama.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend to all business  
confided to him in Benton,  
Cherokee, and the adjoining coun-  
ties.  
April 4, 1854.

W. B. MARTIN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
Will attend promptly to all  
business committed to their  
charge in the counties of Benton,  
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-  
ladega, Randolph, &c.

A. D. RESS,  
M. J. TENNEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,  
W. P. DAVIS, Centre, Ala.,  
J. W. RAMSEY, April 11, 1844.—1y.

TRC. CLARK, W. T. HATCHET  
CLARK & HATCHETT  
WAREHOUSE, COMMISSIONERS  
& Forwarding Merchants,  
WETUMPKA, ALA.

Will store  
Cotton for 25 cts. per  
bale, for the season, and will at-  
tend punctually to the sale of Cotton and  
other produce sent them.

We will advance Cash, Bagging and  
Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored  
with us.  
July 31, 1855.

FALL AND WINTER  
Goods.  
CHEAP STORE.  
STIPES & ROWLAND  
Received duly a complete assort-  
ment of Staple and Fancy Goods  
suitable for all purposes—please  
call and look for yourselves.  
October 9, 1855.

## POETRY.

### We Met to Part Forever.

BY MISS JULIA PLEASANTS.

We met—'twas when her silver chain  
The midnight moon was weaving  
Across a darkly rolling plain  
Of waters wildly leaping—  
Our hearts were not more still and calm  
Than was that roaring river,  
For we had sung life's morning psalm,  
And met—to part forever.

There waved a beauteous forest sea  
Beneath that moon's illuming,  
But sorrow, in our sandal tree,  
Her axe had been performing;  
And sadly gazed we on the grove,  
Which girded that foaming river,  
And mourned to think, with all our love,  
We met to part forever.

The nightingale flung on the breeze,  
Her richest vocal treasure,  
But grief, on life's low minor keys,  
Had struck a mournful measure;  
And coldly fell the night-bird's song,  
We could weep and shiver  
To think our broken hearts were strung  
To meet and part forever.

The dew fell on the blooming vines  
Our sylvan bower that shrouded,  
But in our spirit's shattered shrines  
The rose of love was faded.  
Youth's golden dew, which bathed it erst,  
Again would bathe it never,  
And only blinding tear-drops burst  
To meet and part forever.

The archer stars sat on the sky,  
Their silver arrows glancing  
Against each wave that shouted by,  
To ocean's waste advancing;  
But we had felt the poisoned darts  
From grief's exhaustless quiver,  
And ranked in the writhing chains  
That met to part forever.

'Tis many a year since then we met,  
And sorrow's large number  
But bitterer brings hath never yet  
My faded cheek encumbered;  
And memory, like a guilty spirit,  
Still haunts that lonely river,  
Where, in the moon's unclouded light,  
We met to part forever.

### The Book.

BY FREDERICK S. COZZENS.

I lent my love a book one day—  
She brought it back, I laid it by;  
'Twas little either had to say,  
She was so strange and I so shy.

But yet we loved indifferent things—  
The sprouting buds, the birds in time;  
And time stood still, and watched his  
wings  
With rosy links from June to June,

For her, what task to dare or do?  
What peril tempt! what hardship  
bear?  
But with it all, she never knew  
My heart, and what was hidden there!

And she with me, so cold and coy,  
Seemed like a maid bereft of sense;  
But in a word all mind and joy,  
And full of shining impudence.

She married! well, a woman needs  
A mate, her life and love to share—  
And little cares sprang up like weeds  
And played around her elbow chair.

And years rolled by; but I, content,  
Trimmed my own lamp and kept it  
bright,  
Till age's touch my hair besprent  
With rays and gleams of silver light.

And then she came, I took the book  
Which she had read days gone by,  
And as I read, such past arose  
My frame, I need not ask or cry.

For here and there her love was writ  
In old, half-faded signs,  
As she yielded, bit by bit,  
Her heart, in dots and underlines.

Ah, silvered fool! too late you look!  
I knew it: let me here record  
This maxim: lend no maid a book,  
Unless you read it afterward.

[Home Journal.

THE LOST BOY.

The editor of the Sandusky Mirror,  
was formerly Warden of the Ohio Peni-  
tentiary. He gives the following as one  
of the incidents which occurred while  
he had the control of the institution:

I had been a few months in charge of  
the prison when my attention was at-  
tracted to, and a deep interest felt in,  
the numerous boys and men who are con-  
fined therein, permitted to work in the  
shops with the old and hardened con-  
victs. This interest was much increased  
on every evening, as I saw them con-  
gregate in gangs, marching to their sil-  
ent meals and thence to their gloomy  
bed-rooms, which are more like living  
seputchers, with iron shrouds, than  
sleeping apartments. These young men  
and boys being generally the shortest in  
their heights, brought up the rear of the  
companies, as they marched to terrible  
"lock step," and consequently most easily  
attracted attention. To see many  
youthful forms and bright countenances,  
mingled with the old and hardened  
scoundrels whose visage, betokened vice,  
inadvice and crime, was sickening to the

soul. But there was one among the  
boys, a lad of about seventeen years of  
age, who had particularly attracted my  
attention; not from anything superior  
in his countenance or general appear-  
ance, but by the look of utter despair  
which ever sat on his brow, and the si-  
lent, uncomplaining manner in which he  
submitted to all the hardships and de-  
gradations of prison life. He was often  
complained of, by both officers and men,  
and I thought, unnecessarily, for light  
and trivial offences against rules of prop-  
riety; yet he had no excuse or apology,  
and never denying the charge. He took  
the reprimand, and once the punishment  
without a tear or a murmur, almost as a  
matter of course, seeming thankful that  
it was no worse. He had evidently  
seen better days, and enjoyed the light  
of home, parents and friends, if not the  
luxuries of life. But light of hope seem-  
ed to have gone out—his health was poor  
—his frame fragile, and no fire beamed  
in his dark eye. I thought, every night,  
I saw him march to his gloomy bed, that  
I would go to him and learn his history;  
but there were so many duties to per-  
form, so much to learn and do, that day  
after day passed, and I would neglect  
him. Having learned that his name  
was Arthur Lamb, and that his crime  
was burglary and larceny, indicating a  
very bad boy for one so young. He had  
already been there a year, and two  
more to serve. He never could out-  
live his sentence. He had worked at  
stone-cutting on the State House, hence,  
my opportunities for seeing him were  
less than though he had worked in the  
prison-yard; still his pale face haunted  
me day and night, and I resolved on the  
next Sabbath, as he came from Sabbath  
School, I would send for him and learn  
his history. It happened, however, that  
I was one day in a store, waiting for the  
transaction of some business, and hav-  
ing picked up an old newspaper, I had  
read re-read, while delayed, until at last  
my eyes fell upon an advertisement of  
"A Lost Boy! Information wanted of  
my boy named Arthur!" (I will not  
give his real name for perhaps he is still  
living) and then followed a description  
of the boy, exactly corresponding with  
that of the convict, Arthur Lamb. Then  
there was somebody who cared for the  
poor boy, if indeed it was him—per-  
haps a mother, his father, his brother  
and sister, who were searching for him.  
The advertisement was nearly a year  
old, yet I doubted not, and as soon as  
the convicts were locked up I sent for  
Arthur Lamb. He came, as a matter  
of course, with the same pale uncon-  
plaining face and hopeless gait, thinking  
no doubt that something had gone wrong  
and had been laid to his charge.

I was examining the Convict's Register,  
when I looked up, there he stood—a  
perfect image of despair! I asked him  
his name. He replied "Arthur! Ar-  
thur!" said I sternly, "Arthur  
Lamb?" said he hesitatingly.

"Have you a father or mother living?"  
"His eye brightened—his voice quiv-  
ered as he exclaimed:

"Oh, have you heard from mother?  
Is she alive? and tears, which I had  
never seen him shed before, ran like  
great rain drops down his cheeks. As  
he became calm from suspense, I told  
him I had no heart from his parents,  
but that I had a paper I wished him to  
read. He took the advertisement which  
I had cut from the paper, and as he read  
it he exclaimed:

"That is me! that is me!" And  
again sobs and tears choked his inter-  
lance.

I assured him the advertisement was  
all I could tell him about his parents—  
and that as I requested information, I  
desired to know what I should write in  
reply. The advertisement directed in-  
formation to be sent to the Christian  
Chronicle, New York.

"Oh, do not write," said he, "it will  
break poor mother's heart!"  
I told him I must write, and that it  
would be a lighter blow to his mother's  
feelings to know where he was, than the  
terrible uncertainty which must haunt  
her mind day and night. So he consent-  
ed, and taking him to my room, I drew  
from him in substance, the following sto-  
ry.

His father was a respectable and weal-  
thy mechanic in a interior town of  
the State of New York. That at the hold-  
ing of the State Agricultural Fair in his  
native town, he got acquainted with two  
stranger boys, who persuaded him to  
run away from home and go to the west.

He foolishly consented, with high hope  
of happy times, new scenes and great  
fortune. They came as far as Cleveland,  
where they remained several days. One  
morning the other two boys came to his  
room early, and showed him a large  
amount of jewelry, etc., which they said  
they had won at cards during the night.  
Knowing that he was in need of funds  
to pay his board, they pressed him to  
take some of it, for means to pay his  
landlord. But before he had disposed  
of any of it, they were all arrested for bur-  
glary, and as a portion of the property  
taken from the store which had been  
robbed was found in his possession, he  
was tried, convicted and sentenced.

He had no friends no money, and dared  
not write home, so hope sank within him.  
He resigned himself to fate, never ex-  
pecting to get out of prison, or to see  
his parents again.

Upon inquiring of the convicts who  
came with him on the same charge, I  
learned that what Arthur had stated  
was true, and that his only crime was  
keeping bad company, leaving his home

and unknowingly receiving stolen goods.  
Questioned separately, they all told the  
same story, and left no doubt in my  
mind of the boy's innocence. Full of  
compassion for the little fellow, I sat  
down and wrote a full description of  
Arthur, his condition and history as I  
obtained it from him—painting the hor-  
rors of the place, the hopelessness of the  
reform there, even if guilty, and the  
probability of his never living out  
his sentence, and describing the process  
to be used to gain his pardon. This I  
sent according to the directions in the  
advertisement. But week after week  
passed and no answer came. The boy  
inquired if I had heard from his  
mother, until at last "hoyes long deferred"  
seemed to make his heart sick; and  
again he drooped and pined. At length  
a letter came—such a letter! It was  
from the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New  
York. He had been absent to a distant  
city, but the moment he read the letter  
the good man responded. The father  
of the boy had become almost insane on  
account of his son's long and mysterious  
absence; he had left his former place of  
residence—had moved from city to city  
—from town to town—and traveled up  
and down the country seeking the loved  
and lost. He had spent the most of a  
handsome fortune; his wife, the boy's  
mother, was on the brink of the grave  
pining for her first born, and would not  
be comforted. They then lived in a  
western city, whether they had gone in  
the hope of finding or forgetting their  
boy, or that a change of scene might as-  
suage their grief. He thanked me for  
my letter which he had sent to the ath-  
er, and promising his assistance to secure  
the convict's pardon. This news I gave  
to Arthur; he seemed pained and pleas-  
ed; hope and fear, joy and grief filled  
his heart alternately; but from thence  
his eyes were brighter, his step was light-  
er, and hope seemed to dance in every  
nerve.

Days passed—and at last a man came  
to the prison, rushing frantically into  
the office demanding to see the boy. "My  
boy! my boy! G! let me see him!"  
The clerk, who knew nothing of the mat-  
ter, calmly asked him for the name of his  
son. "Arthur." "No such name on  
our books; your son cannot be here."

"He is here—how him to me. Here  
is, is your own letter; why do you  
mock me?" The clerk looked over the  
letter; saw at once that Arthur Lamb  
was the convict wanted, and rang the bell  
for the messenger. "There is the war-  
den, sir; it was his letter you showed."

The old man embraced me and wept  
like a child. A Thousand times he  
thanked me, and in the name of his wife,  
heaped blessings on my head. But the  
rattling of the great iron door, and the  
grating sound of his hinges, indicated the  
approach of Arthur, and I conducted  
the excited parent to his embrace. Such  
a half-shriek and agonizing groan as the  
old man gave when he beheld the altered  
countenance of his boy, as he stood  
clad in the degrading stripes, and hold-  
ing a convict's cap in his hand, I never  
heard before. I have seen similar scenes,  
since, and become inured to them, but  
this one seemed as if it would burst my  
brain.

I drew up and signed a petition for  
the pardon of the young convict, and  
such a deep and favorable impression  
did the letter I wrote in answer to the  
advertisement, have upon the directors  
that they readily joined in the petition.  
Gov. Wood was easily prevailed upon  
in such a case, and the pardon was  
granted.

Need I describe the old man's joy?  
How he laughed and wept—walked and  
ran—all impatient to see his son set free?  
When the lad came out in citizen's dress  
the aged parent was too full for utterance.  
He hugged the released convict to his  
bosom and kissed him—weep and pray-  
ed. Grasping my hand he tendered me  
his farm, his gold watch; anything that  
I would take. Pained at the thought  
of pecuniary reward I took the old man  
and his boy by the hand and escorted  
them to the gate, literally leaving them  
away. I never saw them more. But  
the young man is doing well, and long  
may he live to reward the filial affection  
of his parents.

This case may be one among a hun-  
dred where the innocence of the convict  
is clear—but even where guilt is clear  
there should be pity for youth, and  
some proper means taken to restore  
them to the paths of rectitude and hon-  
or.

Origin of "Seeing the Elephant."  
Some thirty years since, at one of the  
Philadelphia Theatres, a pageant was  
rehearsed, in which it was necessary  
to have an elephant. "No elephant was  
to be had. The 'wild beasts' were all  
traveling, and the property man, stage  
director and managers, almost had fits  
when they thought of it. Days passed  
in the hopeless task of trying to secure  
one; but at last Yankee ingenuity tri-  
umphed, as indeed it always does, and  
an elephant was made to order, of wood  
skins, paint and varnish. Thus far the  
management was all very well; but as yet,  
they had found no means to make said  
combination travel. Here again the  
genius of the managers, the stage direc-  
tor and property man stuck out, and two  
"brothers" were duly installed as legs.

Ned C., one of the true and gen-  
uine "bloys," held the responsible sta-  
tion of fore legs, and for several nights  
he played that heavy part to the satis-  
faction of the managers and the delight  
of the audience.

Th part however, was a very tedious

one, as the elephant was obliged to be  
on the stage for about an hour, and  
Ned was rather too fond of the bottle  
to remain so long without "wetting his  
whistle," so he set his wits to work to  
find a way to carry a wee drop with  
him. The eyes of the elephant being  
made of two porter bottles, with the  
necks in, Ned conceived the brilliant  
idea of filling them with good stuff.—  
This he fully carried out; and elated  
with success he willingly undertook to  
play fore legs again.

Night came on—the theatre was  
densely crowded with the denizens of the  
Quaker city. The music was played in  
the sweet strains—the curtain rose and  
the play began. Ned and "hind legs"  
marched upon the stage. The elephant  
was greeted with rounds of applause.

The decorations and the trappings were  
gorgeous. The elephant and the prince  
seated on his back were loudly cheered.  
The play proceeded; the elephant was  
marched round upon the stage. The  
fore legs got dry! withdrew one of the  
corks, and treated the hind legs, and  
then drank the health of the audience  
in a bumper of genuine elephant eye  
whisky, a brand by the way unknown.

On went the play and on went Ned a  
drinking. The conclusion march was  
to be made—the signal was given, and  
the fore legs staggered to the front of  
the stage. The conductor pulled the  
ears of the elephant to the right—the  
fore legs staggered to the left. The foot  
lights obstructed the way, and he raised  
his foot and stepped plumb in the or-  
chestra! Dismayed the first leg was  
the leader's middle—over, of course, turn-  
ed the elephant, sending the prince and  
hind legs into the middle of the pit.—  
The manager stood horror struck—the  
prince and the hind legs lay confound-  
ed in the boxes in convulsions, the actors  
clanking with laughter, and poor Ned, cast-  
ing one look, a strange blending of drunk-  
enness, grief & at the scene, fled hastily  
out of the theatre, closely followed by  
the leader with the wreck of his fiddle,  
performing various out and thrust motion  
in the air. The curtain dropped on a  
scene behind the scenes. No more pa-  
geant—no more fore legs—but every-  
body held their sides. Music, actors  
pit boxes and gallery rushed from the  
theatre, shrieking between every breath  
—"Have you seen the elephant?"

PASSIONAL ATTRACTION.  
Passional attraction, hav-  
ing reached the bounds of absurdity  
in the doctrines of Spiritualism and  
the Rights of Woman, the so-  
called philosophers of the age now  
seek to remodel society, on the im-  
moralities of Free Love.

We should have thought that the  
abstractionist atrocities of French  
libertines would vainly seek advan-  
ces from the practical intelligence  
of the American mind, but, *Facis  
lis decipiens Aleris*, the bestial  
absurdity has not only taken root,  
but is spreading and bearing fruit  
in the very center of our civiliza-  
tion, and old and young are yield-  
ing themselves passive, nay, will-  
ing victims to impurity that only  
finds a parallel in the ancient rites  
of Ceres, and of the orgies of Prio-  
rpean worship.

Thank God this foul imagining  
is not of American imagining. Its  
apostles are of European origin.—  
The Parisian society has long recog-  
nized its existence, and practiced  
the doctrines at least partially.—  
"Marier antreizieme" is there a  
recognized condition of life, and  
when the attraction ceases, the par-  
ties again become strangers to each  
other, and are at liberty to seek  
affinial relations elsewhere. The  
masculine energy of the Anglo  
Saxon character, the restless vigor  
of the American intellect is now  
to give the system perfectibility.

Brisbane and Pearl Andrews be-  
came the missionaries of the faith  
and journals, headed by that foul  
cess-pool of political and socialistic  
impurities—the New York Trib-  
une, distil the poisonous miasma,  
and seek, in the very name of mor-  
ality and progress, to bestialize hu-  
manity.

The exponents of the dogma of  
Passional attraction, assert that  
such is the natural, as it was the  
original state of society. Polygamy,  
in the patriarchal age, the same  
among Eastern nations, is a far  
different system from that of Free  
Love. But polygamy is foreign to  
Western races, and its establish-  
ment among us, under the name  
of Mormonism, has brought oblo-  
quy upon its adherents, and dis-  
gust to every properly thinking  
mind. What is polygamy in com-  
parison with the foulness of this  
living in-common? The former  
that has at least had the sanction  
of circumstance and custom, while  
the latter vainly seeks for defence  
or palliation in aught but the lewd  
extravagance of its filthy disciples.

These wretched abstractionists pro-  
fess to remove prostitution, by  
destroying with all its maxims of  
morality, every incentive to virtue  
they disseminate their principle a-  
mong the young and thoughtless;  
practice, unchecked, the creed  
they profess, shamelessly initiating

the very dogs of our city. Man,  
the image of God, is reduced below  
the level of a beast.

We think it is high time for the  
Legislature to interfere. The facts  
are simply these: In the midst of  
our city a society holds nightly  
meetings, where fornication is pro-  
claimed morality, and "continence"  
and virtue, lies; where the innocent  
and pure maiden is taught to sub-  
mit to the embraces of lecherous  
men; where young and aged, male  
and female, revel in foulness, and  
mutually excite each other in their  
damnable crusade against reason  
and religion.—*N. Y. Express.*

Exciting Incident.—The Pitts-  
burg Post relates the following  
thrilling incident:

"On Tuesday, after the Blairs-  
ville train, on the Pennsylvania  
Rail Road, (on which Loughridge's  
great American car break is  
used), had got under full headway  
beyond East Liberty, the engineer,  
Mr. William Wille, espied some-  
thing on the track which he took  
to be a lost package—but when  
within about 175 feet of it he dis-  
covered it was a little child about  
14 months old, sitting between the  
cross ties. With astonishing rap-  
idity he struck the steam lever,  
and cut off the steam, drew back  
the brake lever and applied all the  
brakes. The American car, got  
down on the step at the side of the  
engine, awaiting the moment that  
the momentum of the train was  
sufficiently checked to permit him  
to jump off and run ahead to snatch  
the child from the track, which  
soon occurred; when, by a super-  
human effort, he gained inch by  
inch on the engine, and the babe  
was picked up safely and handed  
to its father. The engineer per-  
formed his duty so well that the  
train came to a dead stop within  
15 feet of where the child was sit-  
ting. The sight of the infant, the  
deliverance to its parents, the run-  
ning of the men, the movements  
of the engine, the screeching of  
the brakes, and the sparks of fire  
that flew from the track, rendered  
it a moment of the most intense ex-  
citement—one which will be held  
in pleasant remembrance by those  
who, by their extraordinary pres-  
ence of mind, saved the child from  
an awful death."

Wife Murder in Pennsylvania.  
The Pennsylvania papers contain no-  
tices of a supposed murder perpetrated  
in Derby, Westmoreland County, Pa.,  
by a farmer by the name of Corrigan,  
on the person of his wife. The accounts  
say that she was missing for several days  
her husband stating that she had gone  
to Philadelphia, when—

"On Thursday morning smoke was  
seen arising from an old quarry on Cor-  
rigan's premises, some distance from  
the road, in rather a retired situation,  
which aroused the horrible suspicion  
that the woman's body might have been  
taken there to be consumed, and thus  
destroy the evidence of her being mur-  
dered. J. O. Alter, who resides a short  
distance from the place, went down to  
the spot, and found a large fire, made of  
logs brush &c., and emitting a strong  
smell. On raking among the ashes, he  
drew out what seemed to be a portion  
of a human skull. He made the discovery  
known and afterwards several other  
persons went to the fire. They found  
Corrigan working at it. He asked them  
what they wanted. They told him their  
suspicions. He said they might search;  
but again ordered them off, and said  
they were trespassing on his premises.  
He picked up a stone and threatened to  
hit one of the persons, who approached;  
but the latter also drew a stone, where  
upon Corrigan desisted, and shortly  
went away. They examined the fire and  
obtained more bones."

Corrigan was committed for trial on  
the charge of murder.

The paper



FOR PRESIDENT  
**FRANKLIN PIERCE.**  
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce **JAMES B. FARMER**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **WM. J. WILLIS**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **A. B. LITTLETON**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **WM. L. POWERS**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **JAMES GONK**, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN A. DEARMON**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **FRANCIS M. PERRYMAN**, as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Randolph County.

We are requested to announce **JAMES B. MARTIN**, Esq. of this place, as a candidate for Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

As we expected again.

We have got a full view in the 2nd issue, of the ghost of the Sunny South. The editor has written a column and a half, every sentence, line and syllable of which goes to prove the truth of what we said last week. We want no better witness than he is against himself to prove that his real war is against the Republican instead of Know Nothingism; for he does not say one single word against the Eagle, the Know Nothing paper here. We know very well that he cared as little for democracy as he did for Mormonism, so that his selfish object could be accomplished; and for this purpose he was willing slyly to injure the Republican, without incurring the full measure of responsibility. In this attempt, he reminds us of what the great barrister Phillips said of the seducer, whom he described as having "barely head enough to contrive crime, but not heart enough to feel for its consequences."

Afraid, it would seem, to attack the Republican by himself, he waits until the Eagle starts, and then "pitches in." A more ungenerous attempt we have never known against a political friend, and a more signal disappointment, discomfiture and defeat we have never known to await a man in prospect.

Although his article fills a column and a half, it contains not a single new idea. It is the same charge made first by the Eagle, repeated by the Sunny South, and now again reiterated by that paper, that is in substance, that we did not get scared bad enough and fight hard enough before the election to please these wretched; and the Sunny South labors hard to make us believe there are others as much distressed as himself. Wonder if he will have the same dish re-heated next week. Well, if they will stick to us long enough, we will give them fighting to their hearts content, until they will begin to complain that we reserved our fire and ammunition for their especial benefit.

He calls our true, hearty and lifelong devotion to democratic principles, "a twenty years experience in snuffing the popular breeze." Wonder what breeze he was snuffing about the time he became a candidate for Probate Judge. What a charge to come from such a politician. We candidly believe that he has more disposition to snuff the popular breeze, with less ability to profit by it than any man we ever knew.

The distrust of the democratic party, which he speaks of, in our political integrity, has its chief seat in his own brain—"the wish is father to the thought"—he so ardently desires it that possibly he verily believes it. But out of about 700 subscribers, one only in Benton County has quit our paper where we had even reason to suppose that dissatisfaction with our course was the cause; and our subscription has been, and still is constantly on the increase.

The editor of the Sunny South would have a swimming time of it, in his efforts to supplant a neighbor, if he could be witness, judge and jury in our case. He seems to have forgotten that any body else had a right to speak; an error into which persons are very apt to fall, who greatly overrate their own abilities and in an almost equal degree underrate those of others.

In the 5th paragraph he alludes to his business relations with us, and endeavors to dodge our allusion to his Whig "raising" by talking about Know Nothingism proscribing men on account of their birth. As he has alluded to his business connection, it is a fair subject of discussion for us. And we here say, in all truth and candor, that this was one political sin, for which we have heretofore asked and expect always to be willing to ask forgiveness of the democratic party. We had to labor often with our po-

litical friends to allay their prejudices, and wipe out the taint of Whiggery which this connection gave our paper; and we will remember that he was required by us and other friends, to write a special article to assist us in this work. We even had to pledge our word, and honor that no whiggery should appear in the paper, and that we would not even sell our interest to any but a true and tried Democrat. We could speak further of the injurious effect of this connection upon us, but as it was more of a business nature than political, we forbear.

If the editor of the Sunny South was really in such an agony of fear for the fate of the democratic party, why did he sit so quietly and contented in his school room before the election. Is it not as much a crime in him as any one else to wait till after the election to do his fighting. We never heard of his being very active but once before the election, and that was in assisting to break up or defeat the object of a democratic meeting; and then he reminded us of the gnat on the coach wheel when it exclaimed "see what a dust we raise." In what the editor says in the ninth paragraph about Washington and Benedict Arnold, &c., we believe all his ideas and nearly all his words are borrowed from a communication against Col. Yancy of Cherokee, published before the election. That communication, instead of injuring was supposed to have increased Col. Yancy's vote about five hundred; and it will hardly yield the editor of the Sunny South a much better political harvest. It is not worthy of notice or comment from us.

In the next paragraph he accuses us of being influenced by a tender feeling for our pocket. On this subject, we ask the editor to answer to his own conscience, if he is not more influenced by a desire to obtain the business position of the Republican, than to serve the democratic party. We feel perfectly certain that this is the fact. But we have the pleasure of informing the gentleman that "he can't come it." Like old Dan Tucker, "he has come too late to get his supper."

Again he says, we have "gone to the extreme" and with a boldness and effrontery that would put *Jane* to shame itself to the blush. If this be true we shall expect to see his face red with blushes hereafter, instead of wearing "the ashen hue—changeless as the marble statue."

But not to weary our readers, we repeat that there is but one idea, and one charge in the article in question, and that, we have proved to be untrue, time and again, in the unequalled sense in which it is made, by extracts from our paper. But he turns it over and over, and makes it assume every possible ugly shape. He talks of our patrons "hanging their heads in shame for our political degeneracy." One would think that this fastidious gentleman could not be got to touch this degraded Republican with a forty foot pole. But now mark "how a plain tale shall put him down" and show the deep hypocrisy and turpitude of all his "twaddle." "Would you believe it possible reader, that but a few days before the editor of the Sunny South purchased that paper, he came to us & tried hard to purchase one half of this degraded Republican. But we had been bitten once, and were not likely to be bit a second time. Don't you think if he had succeeded, that his pure patriotism, his deep devotion to democracy, and especially a "tender feeling for his pocket," would have made him by this time, nearly kill himself in abusing the Republican."

During the past week the yellow fever has been bad in Memphis. Three doctors and many good citizens have died from it. There were 38 deaths for the week ending 13th, of which 18 were from yellow fever, and 36 the previous week, 16 fever.

We invite the especial attention of our numerous readers in Alexandria and vicinity to the advertisement of Mr. R. M. Dickson, giving information of the reception of a fine stock of New Goods. Mr. Dickson promises to give good bargains, and offers great inducements to punctual and cash customers; and from our long acquaintance with him, we feel no hesitancy in vouching that he will fulfil to the letter, every promise he makes. But for further and more satisfactory proof of the fact, give him a call.

Eagle & Sunny South—

We thought the Sunny South was to be revived for the purpose of battling for democracy and against know nothingism; but it turns out to be precisely the other way. Why don't he fight the Eagle—why DON'T he fight it. We believe that for certain reasons he is afraid to do it. Whose cannon is spiked now? Who is hiding out?

When did the Reporter, "the Know Nothing paper of Talladega" become good authority with the editor of the Sunny South? Was it when it called him the "bold Editor," and gave him such a basting that it threw him upon his dignity and almost into fits?

The Eagle of the 25th inst. says: "If you ask the anti-Americans to state their objections to the principles of the American party, they will be certain to ask you 'didn't you see the Clifton Dowdell dinner objections,' &c. We have no doubt these objections are an eyesore to the self-styled American

party; but as an offset, we would ask if it is not true, that whenever they are asked for an evidence that their principles are more American than others, if almost the only answer is not a repetition of the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Harrison Clay, Webster, &c. Did ever any one see such a head and such a tail, (politically we mean,) for we revere the memories of all these great men. None but a Know Nothing could mingle such a political mess. But as they are so fond of putting the name of Jefferson, we will call their attention to the 9th paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, which ought to be good authority with an American.

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

The charge here made against King George III, so far as this country is concerned, is precisely the same as that made against the Know Nothings, in consequence of their proscriptive policy towards foreigners, and their desire to obstruct emigration, and hinder the growth and prosperity of the country. Until they clear themselves of this, we want them to cease using the name of Jefferson, and ask no more foolish questions.

The Eagle—

In the third issue "mends his hole," and devotes more to a column for our especial benefit. In the outset he says: "Possibly we are ungrateful when it is rumored he voted for a K. N. himself." At the last election a man might have voted for a Know Nothing without being aware of it, and doubtless many good democrats innocently did so. Of one thing however we are certain, we lost but one vote, and if the editor of the Eagle thinks that vote was given for him, we can inform him that he is very much mistaken. We have not that political sin to answer for.

In the second paragraph he says, we must be a brave fellow to fight a dead carcass. We admit that to call his party a defunct carcass was not a very appropriate figure; for while it was really politically dead, its principles lived in the hearts of its devotees, and are now advocated by the editors of the Eagle and every one knows there is something so offensive about a dead carcass, that a person must needs run from it, destroy it or bury it. But his comparison of us in the same paragraph to the man who ran up in the left until his wife killed the bear and then boasted of it, does fit us all for every reader not of the Republican knows that we have never indulged in vainglorious boasts over political victories, notwithstanding we have shared in a hundred of them to where we have in one defeat.

In the third paragraph, he wonders what we mean by speaking of his sticking to his principles and openly defending them, and says: "God forbid we should have a single principle that we are not willing to openly defend to the best of our ability." It is a pity that his partisans and himself had not thought of that sooner, in some of their midnight meetings. But we did not intend to reproach him for advocating his principles openly, but used the word to express our opinion that he was far gone in political iniquity.

In the next paragraph he asks: "Why do you all at once so much beauty in Roman Catholicism?" Now we appeal to our readers if this question is not wholly inapplicable to us, and if we did not previously to the election write an article expressly affirming that we had not suddenly become the ecologists or apologists of the Roman Catholic Church, with all its corrupt and abominable systems of Confessionals, Nunneries, Tortures and Martyrdoms; but at the same time we were willing to leave the correction of their abuses to the Protestant Churches, and not set the dangerous precedent of applying to them the anti-republican principle of political proscription.

Towards the conclusion of his article he asks several questions which have but little meaning, and to which he could not have expected answers, but his allusion to foreigners driving American born citizens from the polls, ought and doubtless will revive unpleasant memories in the mind of every Know Nothing, especially while the recollection of the atrocious and bloody election riot at Louisville, for which his party is responsible, is fresh in the recollection of all. But we will now ask him a few questions, to which we do want explicit answers, and which he cannot evade or avoid in justice to his party and principles. In the first place, how does it happen, that previous to the rise of Know Nothingism, we never had in any part of the Union, those fearful and destructive election riots? And why is it that where Know Nothingism was largely in the ascendant, as in Louisville, Cincinnati and New Orleans, these riots invariably occurred; but where democracy was triumphant, as in Alabama and Georgia, the election went off in order, peace and harmony? When the editor of the Eagle has answered these questions to his own satisfaction and that of his readers, we will hear from him again.

The Minutes of four Associations, the Talladega, Ten Islands, Arabachoochee and Macedonia, will be printed at this office and ready for delivery in a short time. Those for Arabachoochee will be deposited with Dr. Anderson, the Clerk, for distribution.

MANUFACTORIES.

In speaking of the numerous population and strong arms of our County some weeks ago, we mentioned some of the natural advantages of our County, but for the want of time and space, omitted many others, intending to refer to it again.

We desire now only to speak of the many fine streams, affording abundant water power, and facilities for manufacturing purposes. First in size and importance, we may mention Chockoloco, and then in rotation, Talladega, Chocoma, Cold Water, Obatchee, Shoal Creek, &c. with Coosa River on one side and Tallapoosa on the other. These streams have fine shoals and falls, and on their banks are large bodies of exceedingly fertile land. On some of the larger streams are already erected some of the finest mills and machinery in the Southern Country; among which may be mentioned the Iron Works of Messrs. Goode and Morris, on Cane Creek, where casting of almost every kind, including those for mills and machinery may be had. Further up the same stream are the elegant and finished Flouring Mills of Mr. Morris, the saw Mills and power for manufacturing and building, and the Wool Carding Factory of Mr. Ezelle. On Cold Water are the fine Mills of Mr. H. J. Hughes and others. On Obatchee are the mills of Mr. E. Reid and Col. Wm. M. Richey. On big and little Talladega are those of Messrs. Abernathy, Aderhold, Copeland, and others. On Chockoloco are several valuable Mills, and a fine and extensive Cotton Factory, owned by Wm. Mallory, Esq. We visited this Factory some time ago, and were more pleased with the perfection, beauty, and finish of the machinery than any we have ever seen. Besides what we have mentioned, Mr. Wisenant is erecting Mills at the Ten Island Falls on Coosa, where there is more and better water power than at Lowell, Massachusetts. Also on Tallapoosa some fine Mills, names of owners not recollected. And we would not omit to mention, tho' not connected with water power, that Messrs. J. A. McCampbell & Co. have a fine steam saw and Grist Mill, ten miles south of this place.

These pioneers in enterprise, one and all, with many others we have not mentioned for want of room, deserve the heartfelt thanks and gratitude of our whole community, and the full measure of a generous patronage. In order to form some idea of the immense benefits conferred by these gentlemen, let the reader imagine what Benton County would be without them.

The Sunny South—

In the first issue had a clumsy and bungling article of near three quarters of a column, headed "Austria," which we read carefully, but failed to see in it either point or meaning. We understand however since, that the editor of that paper says it was intended for us. This being the case, we intend at the first meeting of the editors in this place to propose a resolution, that no one of them be allowed in future to write and publish more than three quarters of a column, without saying something that has some point or meaning.

See advertisement of extensive sale of Real Estate and Personal property by D. T. Ryan, Administrator.

The War.

Position, movements and prospects of the armies in the Crimea.

The last official despatches report the south side of Sebastopol to be occupied by detachments of French and English troops, who have had distinct quarters of the town assigned to them.

The Russians concentrated their forces in the Northern forts, and were occasionally firing upon the town, to which the allies replied from the two forts which remained intact (Nicholas and Quarantine) and from the ruins of other forts. Prince Gortschakoff, in his reports, describes the fire of the allies as heavy.

Preparations were making by the British and France engineers, by the sinking of immense mines, to destroy the splendid docks, arsenals and shipbuilding yards of Sebastopol, and thus uproot the vigor of a vigorous campaign in the open field.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 23d ult., reported that 26,000 men had been landed at Eupatoria, and that on the 26th this force was increased to 33,000 men. He has since reported that "imposing masses" of the allied troops continue to threaten the left wing of the Russian army, from the valley of Baidar, whilst a force amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 men threatens the right wing of the Russians from Eupatoria.

The allies are reported to have established 120 mortars at Sebastopol, with which it was expected they would render the north side untenable.

On the 2d instant, the barque Preciosa, and five other vessels arrived at Eisinor, as English prizes.

CAPTURE OF A TURKISH CONVOY BY THE RUSSIANS AT KARS.

The semi-official Austrian correspondence publishes news from Constantinople of the 27th ult., to the effect that the Russians before Kars had captured a Turkish convoy of provisions, destined for the garrison, together with 1000 horses and 500 men.

place as a naval stronghold. Though there is no official information on the subject, the allied generals, for obvious reasons, being silent as to their future operations. There are various pronouncements. It is uncertain, and will remain so for some little time, which of these threatened attacks is the real one, but there is quite enough in Prince Gortschakoff's despatches to show that he considers himself seriously threatened in front and on both flanks. Another significant fact is that the English land transport corps are in full activity; that the field batteries of the artillery are in marching order; that large numbers of the French cavalry have been embarked for Eupatoria; and by the telegraphic accounts (from Vienna) it is stated that the allied fleets had left Sebastopol on some secret expedition.

It is again asserted from Vienna that the Russian army is retreating. The Times' correspondent, writing on the 21st, is not at all sanguine that the Russians will be forced to abandon their position on the approach of winter.

The correspondent of the Daily News takes a different view. He says: "The belief gains ground that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the north side of the harbor of Sebastopol. The extensive earthworks which have lately been constructed, and others in course of construction, are regarded as simply intended to cover the retreat, and protect the rear guard of the Russian army. Carls have come in empty from the direction of the Mackenzie heights, and have gone away laden, it is supposed, with provisions."

"These arrangements are supposed to indicate an intention to retire. It is still understood that a combined movement is to take place against the enemy's position on the Mackenzie heights. A direct attack from Backsk-Seria is spoken of—the approach from the south being made by a route which is kept secret, and which will have the effect of avoiding the enemy's fortified intrenchments."

Le Nord, of Brussels, takes a hopeful view of Russian affairs in the Crimea. A writer in that journal says: "The situation is not entirely to our disadvantage and the honor of our arms has been in no way compromised. Our men will no longer be obliged to offer themselves up as a holocaust, but will now be able to defend themselves in a close fight, and sell their lives at a high cost."

The same paper states that out of the 10,000 seamen who had undertaken, with their officers, the defence of Sebastopol, only a fourth survive, and some six or seven officers.

In an order which Prince Gortschakoff has addressed to his soldiers, the Prince admits a loss of from 500 to 1,000 men per day, during the last thirty days of the siege. To continue to defend the south side, he says, would have been to expose the troops to be uselessly murdered. He concludes by saying: "It is not Sebastopol that we have left in the enemy's hands, but burning ruins that we have set fire to ourselves. Sebastopol enchains us to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of action and a new war commences."

WAR MOVEMENTS IN ASIA. Letters from Kars describe the thorough devastation of the surrounding district by the Russians. The provisions of the garrison could not last longer than the 15th of September, and if reinforcements did not arrive, General Williams would be compelled to submit.

The Russians, however, were themselves hard pressed by the snow which had already set in, and which, if the garrison could only hold out a little longer, would compel the besiegers to retreat.

Another letter from Kars says: "Our Asia has arrived at Batum, and was received with great enthusiasm by the half-starved garrison of that place. The strength of the corps d'armee, which is represented at 10,000 men of all arms, does not exceed at present 4000 sabres."

THE BALTIC—BOMBARDMENT OF RIGA.

A brief telegraph from Hamburg states, that on the 27th ult., six English vessels appeared before Riga, and bombarded for several hours the batteries of Danabunde and Virage Donellan.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The allies are reported to have established 120 mortars at Sebastopol, with which it was expected they would render the north side untenable.

On the 2d instant, the barque Preciosa, and five other vessels arrived at Eisinor, as English prizes.

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North Sebastopol.—The Russian organ, the Nord, points to the enormous losses in the last attack, estimating them at 150,000 men of the French and 200,000 of the English army, and firmly believes that the north fort, strengthened by enormous works during the time of the siege, according to the plans of Todleben and Melnikoff will prove a far more dangerous impediment to the progress of the allies than the fortifications of the Karabelna, which with the exception of the Malakoff were hastily constructed after the battle of the Alma, and still more sufficient to detain the allies eleven months. The Nord adds that the harbor of Sebastopol is within the range of the cannons of the Sirivena, and cannot therefore be taken as a basis for new operations; that any ships entering it would immediately be destroyed by the northern batteries; that the allies must rely on Kamiesch and Balaklava, and with the dangers of the equinoctial storms, have to encounter all the difficulties of a much greater distance between their basis and their operations than they did last winter while the position of the Russians relieving the army remains entirely the same as before the capture of the Karabelna, which is no way contributed to the commissariat of the army, and did not constitute any element of its success.

The Kane Expedition—Statement of Dr. Kane.

We find in the New York Herald very full and interesting details of the incidents of Dr. Kane's Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and also of Hartstein's expedition in search of Dr. Kane. We condense the statement made to Mr. Henry Grinnell by Dr. Kane: "He was obliged he said, to abandon the Advance in latitude 78.45, after having penetrated as far as 82.30, which was farther than any other navigator had gone, with the exception of Captain Parry, who reached the latitude of 83.15. While here he saw the Polynya or open sea, stretching away off to the N. farther than the eye could reach. This point he had reached after traveling eighty or ninety miles over the ice in sledges, but as an immense zone of it intervened between him and his vessel, it was impossible for him to prosecute his investigation farther northward. For two winters the Advance was completely hemmed in, and as it became evident to him, from the condition of his men, that they could not survive another winter, he determined to leave her and make the best of his way to the nearest settlement.

He discovered about eighty new capes and twenty bays, and found land as far as he was enabled to penetrate. The extreme northern boundary of this he named Grinnell's Land, in honor of Mr. Henry Grinnell. The hardships they endured were of a fearful character, and at one time six out of their party of nineteen were so low that it was thought they could not survive. Of these three died, and the rest were saved, after the most unrelenting care and attention. One of these was Mr. Alston, the carpenter, who died while crossing the ice, of lockjaw, superinduced by the intense cold. The other two were first bitten. The lockjaw, Dr. Kane says, was very prevalent.

The expedition succeeded in crossing Melville Bay and reaching the headlands of Smith Sound as early as August, 1855. Finding the ice to the north impenetrable, they were forced to attempt a temporary passage along the coast, where the rapid tides—running at the rate of four knots an hour, with a rise and fall of sixteen feet—had worn a temporary opening. Previous to taking this trip, which involved great responsibility, and which was, in fact, equivalent to sacrificing the vessel, a Francis metallic boat, with a canoe of provisions, was concealed as a means of retreat.

The penetration of the pack ice was attended by many obstacles. The vessel grounded with every tide, and but for her extreme strength would not have been able to sustain the shocks of the ice. She was twice on her beam ends, and once on fire from the upsetting of the stove. Some idea of this navigation may be formed from the fact of her losing her jibboom, best lower anchor and bulwarks, besides about 600 fathoms of wrapping line. They were cheered, however, by a small daily progress, and by the 10th of September, 1855, had succeeded in gaining the northern face of Greenland—at a point never reached before. Here the young ice froze around the vessel, and compelled them to seek a winter asylum.

The winter gave them a degree of cold much below any previous registration on record. Whiskey froze in November, and for four months in the year mercury was solidified. The natural atmosphere was five degrees below zero, summer and winter including this, was without a doubt, the greatest cold ever experienced by man, as the seat of the winter quarters was nearest the pole.

The operation of search commenced as early as March. The first parties under the personal inspection of Dr. Kane, crossed the ice at a temperature of minus 57 below zero. The loss of their dogs obliged them as an only alternative, to adopt this early travel. Many of the party were frost-bitten, and underwent amputation of the toes. It was by means of these efforts that the expedition succeeded in bringing back these important results. The parties were in the field as late as the 16th of July, only ceasing from labor when the winter darkness made it impossible to travel.

Greenland has been followed and surveyed by Dr. Kane toward the Atlantic, with a coast line fronting due North, until a stupendous glacier absolutely checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in a lofty precipice, 500 feet high, abutting into the sea. It undoubtedly is the only barrier between Greenland and

the Atlantic. It is an effective barrier to all future explorations.

This glacier, in spite of the difficulties attending its passage, was followed into the sea by means of sleighs (heavily rated themselves) across the open water spaces on masses of ice. In this way they succeeded in traveling eighty miles along its base, and traced it in a new northern land. This glacier, we believe, the largest ever discovered by any previous navigator.

2. This new land was cemented to Greenland by protruding ice, and was named Washington. The large bay which intervenes bears the name of Mr. Peabody, of Baltimore, one of the proprietors of the expedition. The icy connection of the old and new worlds seems to be a feature of peculiar interest.

3. The range of sledge journeys may be understood from the fact that the entire circuit of Smith's Sound, has been effected, and its shores completely charted.

4. But the real discovery of the expedition is the open Polar Sea. The channel leading to these waters was entirely free from ice, and this mysterious feature was rendered more remarkable by the existence of a belt of solid ice extending one hundred and twenty miles Southward. This sea verifies the views of Dr. Kane, as expressed to the Geographical Society before his departure. The lashing of the surf against this frozen beach was impressive beyond description. Several gentlemen with whom we have conversed, speak of this as among the remarkable sights which they observed during the expedition. An area of three thousand square miles has been seen entirely free from ice, and was named after the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy, under whose auspices the expedition was undertaken.

The land to the north and west of this channel has been charted as high as 82.30. This is the nearest land to the Pole yet known. It bears the name of Mr. Henry Grinnell, the founder of the enterprise.

ESCAPE TO THE SOUTH.—The great belt of ice made it clear that no relief expeditions from the South could reach the party in time to prevent the imprisonment of a third winter, which with their deficiencies of fuel, would have proved most disastrous, if not fatal. Under these circumstances, Dr. Kane wisely determined to abandon his brig, and attempt to escape to the South by a combination of boats and sledges. In accordance with this view they left the brig on the 17th May, the temperature at that time being five degrees below zero. They crossed a belt of ice eighty-one miles in diameter, dragging the boats behind them, and carrying four of their sick comrades by means of a dog sledge. After an actual travel of 361 miles, they reached Cape Alexander, and embarked in open water. Their guns supplied them with animal food, no provisions being carried in the boat excepting breadstuffs and tallow.

From Cape Alexander they travelled to the southward, sometimes over ice, sometimes through water, shooting duck and seal, and collected eggs enough to keep the party in good condition. At Cape York they burned up their spare boats and sledges for fuel and left the coast, striking out into the open sea of Melville Bay, steering for the North Danish settlements of Greenland. Here they were providentially landed on the sixth of August, in rigorous health, after their travel of 1500 miles and 81 days of constant exposure.

By great good fortune they touched at Disco, where they were met by Captain Hartstein's expedition. This searching expedition having found the ice of Smith Sound still unbroken, but having communicated with the Esquimaux, had heard of the departure of Dr. Kane, and retraced their steps.

The expedition has to mourn the loss of three of its comrades, two of whom perished by lockjaw, and one from abscess following a frozen extremity. They may be said to have fallen in the direct discharge of their duty. Their names are, acting carpenter, Christian Olsen, Jefferson Baker and Peter Shubert, volunteers.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called communion of Alexandria Lodge, No. 208, A. F. M. on the 14th inst. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Grand Architect of the universe, in His omniscient but inscrutable providence, to summon by death, our beloved friend and worthy Brother Hiram Hicks;—therefore

Resolved 1st. That we bow with humble submission to the will of our Supreme and Grand Master, who was pleased to call our late Brother, from labor on earth, to Eternal Refreshment in the Grand Lodge above.

2nd. That in the death of Brother Hiram Hicks, the Community has lost a good and useful citizen, his family a kind and affectionate husband and father, Alexandria Lodge a useful member and worthy brother.

3rd. That we tender his friends and relations our condolence, and that we deeply sympathize with his bereaved widow in her affliction, and invoke upon her and her son Heaven's blessings.

4th. That as a testimony of respect for the Deceased we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a page in the Journal be consecrated to his memory.

5th. That the Secretary enter these proceedings in the minutes of the Lodge, and present a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

6th. That he cause the same to be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

J. J. VANDIVER, Sec'y.

Don't read this line.







